

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

HOW DOES IT AGREE WITH YOU?

"THERE is a time for all things," says the maxim of the wise man. There is likewise a fitting mode of doing all things. Besides having a good end in view, it is usually regarded as of some importance that one should set about it in the right way. For example—a swineherd, mindful of his master's interests, and, it may be, spurred on by his own clamorous appetites, may very properly propose to himself the task of taking his bristly charge home at the decline of day. If he be a reasonable swineherd, and has within him but a single grain of philosophy, he will probably betake himself to such methods of dealing with the animals, as he knows to be best suited to their porcine nature. Ten to one, he will not waste his time by attempting to argue them into a cheerful agreement with his plans—he will not seek to influence their somewhat stubborn wills by the charms of rhetoric or the persuasive accents of poetry—he will not appeal to their consciences, nor try to convince them by a reference to the fundamental principles of morals, that they are under serious obligations to walk quietly before him, until they have reached their usual resting-place for the night. As they are pigs, he, like a sensible man, will treat them as pigs, and will employ means to attain his object, adapted to the nature of the creatures he has in keeping.

Now, we are anxious to learn what conclusive reasons exist why men should not be dealt with on the same principle. Is it not reasonable that, in aiming at their welfare, the congruity of the means employed with the characteristic laws of human nature, should be, in some degree, at least, attended to? Is it more absurd to deal with pigs as men, than to deal with men as pigs? If man is endowed with understanding, if he is capable of faith, if he possesses a moral sense—if, in him, conviction must necessarily precede assent, and assent must go before love, and love alone can command cheerful service—if, in a word, he is fashioned in the image of his Maker, and has a mind and heart susceptible of indefinite expansion and improvement, there would seem to be nothing unsound in that philosophy which teaches us, in all our attempts to raise him in the scale of being, to frame our plans in harmony with himself. Of all the conceivable methods of giving effect to such benevolent intentions, it would seem to us, that that one is most likely to be successful which, on examination, turns out to be most congruous with all the aspects under which man, as an individual, can be contemplated. If it be with man that we are to deal, then, assuredly, it is important that we deal with him as man.

In most departments of life, this proposition will not only be conceded as just, but acted upon as expedient. But, if in any case its justice and expediency be granted, one would have imagined that in that of religion it could not possibly be denied. Most other matters touch man at some point or other on the animal nature, which, in his present state of being, environs the spiritual. But religion is too ethereal to come in contact with him there. Like light, it glides through the windows through which his soul holds converse with the external world, and rests only on the inmost faculties of his being. It is to the very self of man that Christianity makes her appeal—it is with the essential heart of him that she has to do. Here, therefore, if anywhere, it cannot be a matter of indifference, whether the mode in which he is approached be in unison with what he is, or whether it rudely tramples upon his understanding, upsets his judgment, roughly pushes aside his conscience, attempts to coerce his faith, and does the utmost violence to his will. At least, thus much seems plain to our minds, that between the principle adopted for carrying religion home to the hearts of men, and the prominent characteristics of human nature, there should be a real, if not an obvious, harmony.

It will be our object, in a few successive papers, to test the soundness of the voluntary principle, by examining it in the light of this rule. The problem we have to solve may be thus summarily stated—Given, the desirableness of obtaining for religious institutions a steady, efficient, and increasing support—it is required to find whether the plan of resting that support exclusively upon voluntary contribution and effort coincides with the known characteristics of human nature. The result of this inquiry, we contend, will go far to settle the question at issue. For, should we discover the principle under investigation to be at variance with the prominent laws of mind—should we ascertain by rigid scrutiny that its success must eventually be built upon the ruins of man's noblest and most distinguishing attributes—should we ascertain that this mode of maintaining and promulgating religious truth runs right athwart his understanding, or throws into inextricable entanglement the working gear of his conscience, or checks the play of his affections, or paralyses the energies of his faith—then, surely, the conclusion is at hand, and cannot be avoided, that the voluntary principle is unsuited to man. If, however, on the other hand, we are led to observe the very reverse of this—if the plan, the beauties and harmonies of which we

are endeavouring to illustrate, offers ample room for the exercise of all human faculties, encourages their action, and tends to bring them out into fullest development—if, in fact, instead of disturbing the mental and spiritual mechanism of human nature, it avails itself of that mechanism, and makes the highest powers and strongest passions of man subservient to the accomplishment of its own purpose—wheels and levers for working out its ultimate object—then, we think, the voluntary principle may be pronounced to accord with the maxims of the truest philosophy.

Such, then, is a general and comprehensive glance at that new region of speculation upon which we are now entering. Religious institutions are designed for man, and by man they must be upheld. We are about to see wherein the voluntary system harmonises with man's nature, viewing him simply in his individual capacity—"how it agrees with him." We are not fond of dealing out promises which we may afterwards find ourselves incompetent to fulfil, or of exciting expectations which cannot be realised. Nevertheless, we hope our readers will be induced to bear us company through the proposed district, for it is not without many features of deep, as well as curious, interest.

SUNDAY FEASTING.

A VERY curious and truly painful specimen of ecclesiastical piety is recorded in the *Times* of Monday last. It occurred at Deal, and is thus narrated by the correspondent of that journal:—

"This morning, according to ancient custom (despite the Municipal Corporations Reform act), it being the first Sunday after the election of a mayor for the borough, the clergy and corporation (consisting of the newly-elected mayor, Mr Darby, the Rev. Montague Pennington, perpetual curate of Deal, the Rev. C. Lane, and the Rev. J. H. Norman, with the justices, aldermen, town-clerk, and councillors of the borough), in their robes, met at the Town hall, and walked thence in procession, preceded by the mace-bearer, with the insignia, to the chapel of ease of St George, to attend divine worship, when an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Pennington, from the 1st verse of the 3d chapter of St Paul's epistle to Titus—'Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work.'

"At the conclusion of the service the corporation and the clergy returned in procession to the Town hall, where an excellent cold collation had been prepared by order of the mayor, and of which the large party, upwards of 40, were invited to partake.

"During the repast the mayor rose and observed, that as our Most Gracious Sovereign had now come into their immediate vicinity to honour the neighbourhood of Deal with a visit he could not refrain, as this was his first Sunday of holding the office of chief magistrate from inviting his friends to the Hall to drink the health of her Majesty. He would therefore beg to propose 'The health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and long life and happiness to the Sovereign.'

"The toast was drunk, it being the Sabbath day, without the usual honours.

"The Mayor rose again and said, I have one more toast to propose, to which I am sure my friends will cordially respond. It is that of 'The healths of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and the remaining branches of the Royal family.'

"The toast having been drunk,

"The Rev. Mr Lane then observed that, although it was the Sabbath, he could not conceive there would be anything improper or indecorous in submitting one toast to the party present. The rev. gentleman, after complimenting the council on the choice they had made in selecting Mr Darby as mayor, proposed that gentleman's good health, which was duly responded to; and the Mayor having briefly returned thanks, the company separated."

The selection of the text by the Rev. Mr Pennington will be admitted to have been beautifully and loyally appropriate. Far be it from us to hint that the reverend gentleman entertained the remotest hope that his royal mistress would perchance hear of the skill and piety with which he turned to spiritual account the visit of her Majesty to Walmer castle. Singular it is, however, that just in proportion as the clergy approach the centre of ecclesiastical preferment, whether it be in respect of state or place, their ministrations always take a turn which tends to the exaltation of rank rather than to the rebuke of worldliness, and flatters earthly greatness instead of doing homage to Supreme power. Let this pass, however. The phenomenon is so common as to claim nothing more than a transient notice. But when these reverend divines pass out of the sanctuary into the banqueting room, and scruple not to trample upon divine law in their haste to do questionable honour to royalty and magistracy; when we find them devoting the sacred hours of the Sabbath to mere festivity, toast-drinking, and speech-making; when we observe them so apt in putting together the woman's head and the serpent's tail—dispensing to others what they call the bread of life, and eager themselves for grosser cheer—we deem it but consistent with the duty we owe to Christianity to denounce the whole thing as a delusion and a falsehood. Let not the millions look upon this as true religion. It is simply the religion of priests and placemen, and it is as indignantly repudiated by Christianity itself as it can be by the most furious declaimers against the hypocrisy of all sects. Nothing but the

establishment of the church could throw out upon the surface of society such loathsome ulcers as that now brought under our notice. There must be extensive rottenness in any system, which could admit of so unseemly an exhibition.

"FIXED" PRINCIPLES.—How often, now-a-days, do we hear it said, "He is a man of no fixed principles!" All those who refuse to follow a party, right or wrong, are men said to have no fixed principles. It is not, in reality, principles at all that are meant or blamed; but a too close adherence to a certain course of conduct thought to be right, that suits not these fault-finders. Let a man dare to oppose the leaders of his party—let him but hint a suspicion that their conduct or plans are unwise, that honesty is the best policy—and he is "crotchety," "so impracticable," "so stupid." The world, it is admitted, has gone wrong—the times are out of joint; but it will always be so, and it is of no use trying to do what is strictly right, much less pertinaciously to adhere to it when an opposite course would gain an apparent and immediate good, say these expediency-mongers. And truly he is likely enough to be alone who differs from them, and dares to be singular. Let him take courage; the few "impracticables" have in all times been the morning stars of a better day. Wickliffe was alone, and died without seeing the produce of his labour. We have not yet seen all. Luther was alone, and the fruit of his labours has yet to be gathered in. The anti-slavery advocates elbowed their way—a feeble band—powerful, though, in moral might, because the right yielded not to the expedient; and their fruits are following them. Who can say that the present times bring not with them a greater than these?—*Anonymous.*

Arches court, Nov. 11.—Before Sir H. Jenner Fust.

NORWICH CHURCH RATE CASES.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY STEWART V. BATEMAN.

This was a criminal suit instituted against the defendant, a parishioner of St George of Colegate, Norwich, for "maliciously, wilfully, and contumaciously," obstructing the making of a church rate proposed in the vestry. Suits of a similar nature have been brought against several other persons. The proceedings were originally commenced in the Archdeaconry court of Norwich, from whose judgment, it appears that an appeal lies to the Chancellor of the diocese. Without a definite sentence having been given in the court below, the case was sent to the court of Arches by letters of request, "severally and jointly," from the Archdeacon and the Chancellor. Letters of request are usually presented to the judge *in camera*, but these not being in the ordinary form, he desired the case to be mentioned in open court.

The QUEEN'S ADVOCATE, Dr PHILLIMORE, and Dr ADDAMS, appeared on behalf of the promoter of the suit, and contended, on the authority of *Pellen v. Whiston*, *Cumming's reports*, p. 200; *Butlin v. Dalwin*, 2 Lee 265, 312, 317; *Sullivan v. Sullivan*; and *Hodges v. Hodges*, that the letters of request were in due form. The latter case Dr Addams alleged to be all-fours with the present.

Sir HERBERT JENNER FUST, in delivering his opinion, pointed out the distinction between the cases cited and the present case. They were all civil suits, whereas this was a criminal one; and, consequently, greater strictness was requisite in conducting the proceedings. In *Hodges v. Hodges*, the letters of request were jointly from the Commissary of Buckingham and the Chancellor of Lincolnshire; but here there was no appeal from the one to the other—on the contrary, the appeal from both jurisdictions lay to the Arches court, so that there was no possibility of an appeal *per saltum*, passing over an intermediate power. Unless there was some very special ground why this cause should proceed in the present mode, he (Sir H. J. Fust) was unwilling to accept these letters of request. Were he to do so it might defeat that which appeared to be a very meritorious object on the part of those promoting the office of the judge—viz., to compel the repairs of the church. He saw no reason why the suit should not be commenced in the Chancellor's court, who might then transmit the letters of request without the assistance of the Archdeacon. He must refer the letters back again.

Dr PHILLIMORE.—Would the Court suggest that there must be new letters of request, or that these should be altered?

Sir H. J. FUST.—New letters of request. How can these be altered?

Dr PHILLIMORE.—By striking out the Archdeacon's name wherever it occurs.

Sir H. J. FUST.—How can I remove the seal of the Archdeacon?

BINGE V. EVERARD AND CRESSWELL.

This was an appeal from the Episcopal Consistorial court of Norwich, in a suit for church rates. An allegation had been given in by the appellant (responsive to one brought in by the churchwardens), the 4th article of which had been rejected by the Court below.

Dr ADDAMS contended that it was an admissible article, and had, therefore, been improperly expunged from the allegation.

Dr PHILLIMORE and Dr HAGGARD supported the sentence.

Sir H. J. FUST pronounced for the appeal, reversed the sentence, and retained the principal cause; but reserved the consideration of the admissibility of the allegation, in order to afford the respective counsel an opportunity of consulting together, and ascertaining whether they could not put it in a more tangible shape than that in which it now appeared.

HACKNEY CHURCH RATE CASE.

NUNN AGAINST VARTY AND MOPSEY.

The argument in this case was resumed, and occupied the greater part of the day. The facts and arguments were fully reported by us when the case was in the Consistory court, from whence this is an appeal.

After hearing Dr BAYFORD for the appellant, and Dr ADDAMS in reply, Sir H. JENNER FUST said, he must take time to consider his judgment.

ROMFORD CHURCH RATE CASE.

BEARBLOCK AND NEWMAN V. PIGGOTT.

The witnesses for the parties proceeding in this case having been examined, the defendant was called upon to declare whether he had any admissible allegation to tender to their evidence.

The DEFENDANT stated, that he had been unable to procure a copy of the evidence. He had offered to pay for it, but an additional demand was made, of £2 12. 0d. He wished to know whether that was right.

Sir H. J. FUST directed him to apply to the registrar on the subject; unless an acceptable allegation was brought in next court-day, he should conclude the cause.

Another of the ecclesiastical outrages which continue to disgrace the nineteenth century, took place at Market Harboro', on Friday last, when two rugs and a piece of carpet, taken from Messrs J. T. and G. Clarke, carpet manufacturers, for church rates, were sold by public auction, making the fourth seizure from the same parties. The abhorrence and disgust manifested by the majority of the bystanders at these unrighteous proceedings, must have been anything but gratifying to the hireling tools of mother church, more particularly when utterance was given to three cheers for the high-minded sufferers, and afterwards three tremendous groans for the ruthless mercenaries of so corrupt and foul an establishment. We were pleased on this occasion to see a greater number of the dissenters come forward and show themselves, although those among us, who are generally styled "respectable" and "influential," still keep aloof and say, "As long as it is the law it ought to be obeyed." When will the time arrive when men shall be honest enough to act from principle and not from expediency?

—*From a Correspondent.*

The dwellings of some respectable parties in Worcester have been forcibly entered during the past week, and a quantity of goods carried off, to support the richest religious establishment in the world. The amount demanded was £1 15s. 1½d.; the estimated value of the goods seized, £6 12s. Is not this very like religion being "wounded in the house of its friends?"—*Worcester Chronicle.*

The ceremony of installing Dr Turton, the newly-elected dean of Westminster, took place yesterday week, during the morning service of Westminster abbey. At the conclusion of the first service, the Dean elect was led in by Dr Dakin, the precentor, upon which her Majesty's letters patent, signed with the great seal, were read by the chapter clerk; and the usual oath having been administered by Dr Dankin, Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean, conducted Dr Turton to the dean's stall.

The *Chelmsford Chronicle* says—"We understand that a meeting of the clergy of this district took place after the delivery of the Bishop of London's visitation charge, when a unanimous feeling was expressed that the suggestions laid down by the prelate should be carried out, where practicable, in the several parishes. The alterations were commenced in our church on Sunday last. The usual hymn at the beginning of the service was omitted, and the clergyman gave out the psalms, which were sung; he also preached in his surplice, and after the sermon proceeded to the altar, and read an offertory sentence, and the prayer for Christ's church militant, as prescribed by the rubric. The rector, in his discourse, alluded to these changes, which, he said, though he considered some of them of small moment, he had adopted in compliance with the wishes of his diocesan. He also announced that daily service would be performed in the church at eight o'clock in the morning, and that the vigils of saints' days would be observed."

A correspondent desires us to give insertion to the following paragraph, abridged from the *Stamford Mercury*, relative to an event that occurred a short time since:—

"A few days ago, an old tenant of the Earl of Ripon's, of 30 years standing, received notice to quit, and was informed by the steward, who served the notice, and subsequently by the Earl himself, that the only reason for the discharge was that he went to the Methodist chapel and was a Methodist preacher. Her Majesty Queen Victoria respects the conscience of a servant; but her Majesty's servant will not permit a tenant to possess any such thing! The butcher, who is a Methodist, is also under ban; all have notice not to purchase of him; and a more ductile personage is started to supply meat, after having been informed, when building his shop, that he was not to employ a certain builder because the man was a Methodist. Even the wife of the latter was sent for by a certain 'noble lady,' who, after severely reprimanding her, said, 'Now you hear what I say, and I mean what I say.' The best customers of the man, in consequence, refuse any longer to employ him. The wife of the waggoner at the hall was threatened for visiting that terrible place, the Wesleyan chapel; and upon the threat of losing all they had, a promise of recantation was extracted from her. It seems as if there was a determination to thoroughly exterminate Methodism from the parish, by attacking it at all points; when the Wesleyans were about to hold a school feast in the shop of a Mr Bavin, the curate about an hour before tea-time called upon him, and threatened, if he did permit it, that it would be worse for him! and the poor fellow was frightened into obedience. The steward has been compelled to discharge a teetotaler in his employ, and 'my lady' would not see the steward's wife for a fortnight, until she was purified of the smell of the Wesleyan chapel which she had attended. But the best part of the plan remains untold; there is a clothing club for the poor, of which the clergyman is secretary and treasurer. Rule 5 enacts, 'That a defaulter in three successive times shall be considered no longer a member of the club, and shall forfeit all previous subscriptions for the benefit of the remaining members;' and rule 11 says, 'Any member being convicted before a magistrate of drunkenness, theft, or any other offence against morals, or against the laws of the realm, or being guilty of any open offence against the order and discipline of the church of England, shall be expelled the club, and all subscriptions be forfeited as by rule 5.' After all this, will the Wesleyans at the next parliamentary election be again found courting the party who would trample them into the dust, and would deny them the right of worshipping God in their own way?"

The ecclesiastical commissioners recommend that a new diocese be formed—viz., the diocese of Manchester. The *Tory Times* irreverently remarks, "If the people of Manchester want a bishop, let them pay him themselves!"

The bishops of Van Dieman's land and Antigua are expected to leave England for their distant dioceses in the course of a few days. The three others, who were consecrated last August, have already taken their departure: the lord bishop of Barbadoes, Dr Barry, left on the 16th of September; Dr Tomlinson, bishop of Gibraltar, sailed on the 20th of last month; Dr W. Piercy Austin, bishop of Guiana, set sail from Falmouth on Thursday last.

It may, perhaps, be in the recollection of some of our readers, that about three months ago we gave a list of grants made by the town council of Newcastle-on-Tyne, out of the borough fund, for religious purposes, which account we took from a memorial presented to the council by the Gateshead Religious Freedom society, remonstrating with the injustice of the act. This praiseworthy vigilance of the society in matters affecting the religious liberty of the town and neighbourhood has not been without success. At the town council meeting on Wednesday Mr Alderman Dunn stated, in reference to the memorial of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom society, that the finance committee had discontinued two of the annual payments objected to—viz., 5l. 5s. to the Christian Knowledge society, and 3l. 3s. to the Sunday evening lecturer of St Thomas's.

It is said that out of about eighty tutors in Oxford university thirty are active tractarians, or Puseyites, twenty passive recipients of their doctrines, and only thirty opposed to the avowed object of "un-protestantising the church."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AND "THE NONCONFORMIST."

To the Nonconformist.

Having been much gratified with the sentiments promulgated by you, and feeling, in common with many others, that the people are deeply indebted to your talented editor, for his lucid enunciation of great and important principles; and above all, "for daring to be honest in these worst of times;" it is more in sorrow than in anger, I have lately observed its high and patriotic tone occasionally give place to a carping, caviling spirit, at the course pursued by the Anti-corn-law League, the motive for which is as unintelligible to me, as the objects sought to be obtained by it. I shall not attempt here to discuss the relative merits of the twin agitations for the destruction of the monopoly of bread, and the suffrage, seeing they have both, in a brief space, grown from puny, sickly bantlings into fine, stalwart, strapping fellows. I cannot understand the necessity of placing them in opposition; I do not see why or how the extension of the one is to be promoted by the contraction of the other. You cannot suppose that men who have a deep and settled conviction of the justice of their cause—who have given their time and money for the last four years to attain their object, and who believe themselves to be within reach of victory, will be "whistled down the wind a prey to fortune." The League is powerful; and will be more so. With the class that holds the franchise, another twelve months will number amongst its supporters a large majority of the electors of the United Kingdom. The next election, take place when it may, will be decided upon its principles. No minister can hold place without making concessions to it; is it not then, I would ask you, wiser to conciliate than to annoy? Feeling the necessity of giving employment to our population as the only means by which they can place themselves in a situation to obtain the elective franchise, or to exercise it independently when obtained; knowing that in all public movements money is power, and believing that so long as the majority of our labouring population continues in its present destitute condition it will struggle in vain to be admitted within the portals of the constitution, I conceive he is the truest friend to the extension of the suffrage who uses his best energies to satisfy the physical wants of the people. Besides, I hold that the League has been the best apostle of chartism, that it does the work of the suffrage men most efficiently. Look to its origin! why, it is the very creature of class legislation! Read the speeches of its lecturers—the theme is class legislation! Read the sayings and writings of its leaders—class legislation is still the subject! Look to all its acts from the beginning until now, and has it done aught else than point out a palpable and monstrous iniquity, against which it can take such vantage-ground, from whatever position viewed, that no public question can be compared to it in its influence upon society, as exposing the naked deformity of aristocratic misrule?

I am unwilling to believe that many of the complete suffrage men participate in the opinions of Feargus O'Connor, and advocate the bread tax as a blessing to society! yet I am constrained to think that some amongst them view our movement with a jaundiced eye. I wish it were in my power to dissipate the delusion. Surely they cannot think so meanly of the cause they advocate as to apprehend a diminution of its strength from the success of another equally true and just! Who ever heard of sound principle being retarded by the advancement of truth? Away, then, with all those petty jealousies and fears; join us to cut off the supplies by destroying the outposts of monopoly; and depend upon it when the day of battle arrives, and the citadel has to be stormed, many a sturdy volunteer from our ranks will join the forlorn hope to strike down the standard of monopoly, and plant in its place the flag of freedom and peace.

Nov. 14th, 1842, Manchester.

ONE OF THE LEAGUE.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM TO ELECT DELEGATES TO THE DECEMBER CONFERENCE.

On Monday a town's meeting, convened by placards and advertisement, was held in the large room formerly occupied by the Mechanics' institution, Newhall street, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National conference, to be held in Birmingham on the 27th of December. The room was densely crowded soon after the business commenced, about 2,000 persons being present.

One o'clock was the hour appointed for taking the chair, precisely at which hour a working man, named Sanders, of the National Charter association, moved that Mr Fallows do take the chair; Mr Barrett seconded the motion. The Rev. Thos Swan moved that Joseph Sturge, Esq., do take the chair; the Rev. Hugh Hutton seconded the motion amidst some interruption.

Mr George White then came forward, and said he did not see any necessity for bawling and shouting. He was not come there to do anything wrong or unfair, and he should not be a party to any unfair proceedings. He thought the question was a very simple one; they had only to elect a chairman and proceed with the business. Mr Sturge might be very honest for all he knew. Mr Fallows might be a very honest man. All they had to do was to make their choice, and he did not see any necessity for uproar. At the elections for members of parliament they usually made a great deal of noise and confusion, because they had not the power to vote; but here the case was far different. They had the power to vote there for their representatives, and they had no necessity for clamour. He should say the question was very simple [cries of "Put the question."] Mr White did so—upon which Mr Sturge was elected chairman almost unanimously, only a few hands having been held up against him.]

Mr Sturge then took the chair, and said he hoped that any little excitement which had arisen in consequence of the election of a chairman would subside. Every person in the meeting had an undoubted right to nominate a chairman; and, now that the meeting had decided that he should take the chair, he hoped to be supported by the minority as well as the majority. He had, most assuredly, no self-interest to consult in coming forward on that occasion. On the contrary, if he consulted his own feelings and convenience, he would retire from the movement; but, believing as he did, that the principles which he and his friends advocated were right, and calculated, if carried out, to benefit his fellow men, he was willing to forego all personal considerations for the sake of achieving benefit for others. When they found him deserting the principles upon which he had set out, they might blame him, but until they proved him dishonest, he considered he was entitled to a fair and candid examination of his actions. Before, however, proceeding to the business for which they were assembled, he might, perhaps, state that efforts had been made to obtain the use of the Town hall for that meeting, but they had been unsuccessful, and they were consequently obliged to meet in that building. They were probably aware that the power of granting the Town hall

was vested with the commissioners, a self-elected body, who delegated to a committee of their own number, called the Town Hall committee, the power of granting or refusing the building. The High Bailiff, who is also a representative of a self-elected body, called the Court Leet, has the power to grant the use of the building. Two county magistrates or eight commissioners had also the power to grant it. The Council of the Complete Suffrage Union made an application to the Town Hall committee for the use of the building, and received the following reply:—"That, under the present circumstances of the country, this committee do not feel justified in granting the Town hall for the purpose suggested by Mr Sturge." Now, what was the state of the country, and of this town in particular? It was one of profound tranquillity—of unexampled distress, borne with the most exemplary patience. After the refusal by the committee, they resolved to apply to the commissioners in their collective capacity and it was done in the following letter. [Mr Sturge then read the letter to the commissioners, a copy of which was given in our columns of the 2d inst.] When this letter was read at the meeting of commissioners, a motion was made by Josiah Pumphrey, and seconded by Alderman Hutton, "That the request be granted." The motion was rejected; and he, the chairman, had received the following resolution, "That this meeting see no reason to differ from the town hall committee in the resolution they had already come to on a similar application" [shame]. They were equally unsuccessful in their application to the High Bailiff and county magistrates, except that one of the magistrates offered to sign an order if another could be found to take share of the odium. Thus the people had been refused the use of the building to which, in his opinion, they were clearly entitled. Though he confessed he was surprised at the refusal, he was not sorry, because, perhaps, it would be difficult to place one of the evils of class legislation (that of the existence of self-elected bodies usurping the control over the property of their fellow-townsmen) in a more striking and obnoxious light. He thought strong measures like this made it pretty evident that the enemies of the rights of the people were not a little fearful of the progress of their cause, and their peaceable and constitutional proceeding [hear]. They would now, however, proceed to the business for which they were assembled. It was perhaps known to nearly all who were then assembled, that on two occasions during the last session of parliament William Sharman Crawford brought forward a motion to test the opinions of the members of the House of Commons on the question of complete or universal suffrage; and it was Mr Crawford's opinion, and that of the other members friendly to our views, that the motion to be brought forward next session must be for leave to bring in a bill, and that this bill should be previously prepared and properly considered. One of the principal objects of the proposed conference was to discuss the details of this bill. The people had derived scarcely any benefit from the Reform bill. On one of Mr Crawford's motions last session the late whig ministers were taunted with not being in their places to defend the Reform bill; and Lord Stanley avowed that he was one of the fourteen of the cabinet who brought forward that bill; and finding they were compelled to grant something, their object was to grant as much as they could without what he called endangering the other institutions of the country; that was, in substance, declaring their object was to limit the extension of the franchise, that the whole power of the country should still be in the hands of the aristocracy. The event had proved how completely they succeeded in their object. He would observe, further, that the council invited them to send delegates who were willing to recognise complete suffrage, vote by ballot, no property qualification, paid members, equal electoral districts, and annual parliaments. That meeting would be entitled to appoint six delegates; six would be nominated by the Birmingham members of the council of the union, whom they thought likely to meet general approbation; but any others might be proposed by the meeting itself, which he hoped would support him in endeavouring to decide impartially whomsoever a majority approved. The council had resolved not to nominate any of their own number, as it was intended to propose that they should be present at the convention, but not have any vote in it. He hoped, therefore, they would proceed candidly to the business of the day, and carry it on with that spirit of unity and good feeling which would enable them to arrive at a proper conclusion.

Mr Morgan then said it was necessary that that meeting should be properly constituted, in order to elect delegates as a means to a perfect understanding of the business. He would read the two addresses which had been issued by the council, in which they define the precise objects of the conference, and the mode of carrying them out.

Mr Morgan then read the addresses, which have already appeared, and in conclusion said, that the meeting was properly constituted, and they might proceed to the election of the delegates.

Mr Arthur Albright then came forward, and said, he exceedingly regretted that the first resolution had not been entrusted to some other person more competent to move it. The council, in the absence of persons of more weight and influence, had appointed him to move the resolution, and he consented to do so, feeling that from whatever cause these gentlemen remained away, it could not be said that the standard of truth ought not to be upheld by more humble individuals, if the more influential did not come forward. He felt that on that occasion he ought not to detain them with any lengthened observations, although there was abundance of matter upon which to speak. Beyond all doubt the present was a most important period in their history. Never before did there exist in England distress equal to that which at present prevailed, and unfortunately without any hope of amendment—of that there could be no doubt. Then they came to the cause, and upon that point the people had made up their minds—they believed that it was caused by class legislation, and until that was done away with, they need never hope for such an alteration of the laws as would afford relief. Some persons were of opinion that if the corn laws were removed prosperity would be restored; others looked for relief to a variety of other causes, but it was quite clear that so long as they allowed the root of the evil to remain, they could have no security against its springing up again. After some appropriate remarks, Mr Albright concluded by proposing the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr Perry and carried unanimously:—

"That in compliance with the invitation of the National Complete Suffrage Union this meeting do now appoint six delegates to represent the town of Birmingham at the conference in December."

The following resolution was also carried:—

"That the election be conducted in the following manner:—The candidates for the office of delegates shall be separately nominated and seconded. The chairman, after each nomination, shall inquire whether there be any other candidate. When all the candidates have been nominated, a ballot shall take place, on the order in which the names shall be put to the vote. The chairman shall then take the sense of the meeting upon the candidates separately in the order agreed upon. The candidates who are rejected, shall be immediately struck off the list. The chairman shall repeat the same process of putting the names, until only six delegates remain upon the list, who shall be forthwith declared duly elected."

Mr Sanders then addressed the meeting at some length, but was interrupted by cries of "question," and ultimately said he had a delegate to nominate, when he obtained a hearing. The nomination then proceeded in the following manner, there being very little speaking.

Proposed Delegates.	Movers and Seconders.	Proposed Delegates.	Movers and Seconders.
George White	{ Sanders	John Winfield	{ J. C. Perry
	{ Barrett		{ Josiah Pumphrey
Francis Parkes	{ John Collins	Walter Thorne	{ Taylor
	{ William Cooper		{ Chapman
John Hawkes	{ William Bottbee	John Fellows	{ Charles Stuart
	{ Francis Evans		{ Smith Lindon
Feergus O'Connor	{ William Parker	John Field	{ William Morgan
	{ George Richardson		{ George Goodricke
Joseph Corbett	{ Hugh Hutton	Smith Lindon	{ Alfred Fussell
	{ George Goodricke		{ Joseph Hawes
Arthur O'Neil	{ Arthur Albright	John Horsley	{ Joseph Nisbett
	{ E. Trueman		{ Arthur Albright

On the nomination of Mr Field, Mr Morgan said he thought it was due to the meeting to state fairly, which of the nominations had been previously agreed on by the Birmingham members of the council. The names they had selected were—Francis Parkes, Joseph Corbett, John Winfield, John Hawkes, Arthur G. O'Neil, and John Field; and he had to move the last of those names.

No other nomination being made, the Chairman proceeded to take the names, one by one, out of a hat, and put them to the meeting; a show of hands being taken for and against each name. The show was repeated upon some of the names, the numbers being very nearly equal. The following is the result of the first division, which was read by the secretary:—

Carried—John Horsley, Francis Parkes, George White, John Winfield, Feergus O'Connor, John Field, Arthur G. O'Neil, and John Fallows.

Lost—Walter Thorne, Smith Lindon, John Hawkes, and Joseph Corbett.

The names of the rejected candidates were then thrown out, and the remainder being again shaken in the hat, were put to the meeting, the result being as follows:—

Carried—John Fallows, John Horsley, John Winfield, A. G. O'Neil, F. O'Connor, George White, and Francis Parkes.

Lost—John Field.

Mr O'Neil then came forward and said, it was clear that five out of the seven were carried. He thought the Chairman could have no difficulty in saying, that the ultimate choice must be between Mr Winfield and Mr Horsley, and therefore proposed that they should be put to the meeting, the precedence being decided by lot.

The Chairman then put the question, when Mr Horsley was declared elected. The Secretary then read the following list of persons elected:—

Electors—John Fallows, John Horsley, and Feergus O'Connor.

Non-electors—A. G. O'Neil, George White, and Francis Parkes.

Mr A. G. O'Neil was the only delegate who was unanimously elected. The election was conducted with great temper and deliberation, and all the candidates were well received, most of those who were not elected having very large minorities in their favour. It was understood in the meeting that all the members of the council would have seats in the conference, but without votes.

METROPOLITAN PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday night a public meeting was held in the rooms of the association, John street, Adelphi (Mr Duncan in the chair), to consider what course reformers should pursue with regard to the Birmingham conference, to be held next month. Dr Black briefly explained the objects of the proposed conference to be, the preparation of a bill to secure to the adult population a full representation, with the six points of the charter—the selection of proper members to introduce the bill—the appointment of fit candidates to be members of parliament—a proper attention to all municipal elections—the establishment of a victim fund—and the adoption of the best method for effecting those objects. Messrs Ruffy Ridley, Neesom, Peat, Cuffy, Lucas, Fussell, Campbell, and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, Mr Wheeler moved, and Dr Burkett seconded, a resolution to the effect that the meeting recommended that the metropolis should send delegates to the Birmingham conference, which was carried *nem. con.* Mr Ruffy Ridley moved, and Mr Fussell seconded, that all reformers be called upon to act conjointly in sending delegates to the conference, and in defraying the expenses of the mission, which were averaged at 4s. for each delegate. Drs Black and Burkett, with Messrs Lucas and Maynard, supported the motion. Mr Maynard moved the appointment of a committee to carry out these resolutions. After which, and some further routine business, the meeting, which was densely crowded, adjourned.

IPSWICH.—The *Suffolk Chronicle* says:—"It is intended to send delegates from this town to the conference to be held at Birmingham in December. We hear Mr Fraser is to be one, and we trust that Henry Vincent will be another, for no man is better qualified for the purpose. Let there be no lukewarmness manifested about the matter by all who are real reformers, and are convinced that the present system needs amendment." This proves that if a portion of the electoral body of this town are corrupt, there are a great many who are anxious to abolish our present venal representative system, by means of which alone bribery and corruption can be effectually suppressed.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday evening last Dr Smiles, by request of the Sheffield Complete Suffrage association, delivered a lecture before a large audience in the Circus, Sheffield, on the advantage of extending the electoral franchise to the limits laid down by the Complete Suffrage Union. Mr John Fowler occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer in a short speech. The lecturer showed what were the true objects of government—and how all classes having an equal interest in just and impartial legislation, ought to be invested with political

power. He showed how the present system was at variance with every principle of right, of equity, of morality, of justice; how it wronged alike the labourer, the tradesman, and the merchant; and systematically made war upon industry and property. He contended that the standard of morality of the unenfranchised classes was much higher than among the aristocracy; that they had more respect for property, and were less likely to legislate against it than the aristocracy had done. He contended that all organised attacks on property had hitherto been made by the rich, and not by the poor; and contrasted the conduct of the former with that of the starving poor, who, even according to the testimony of those who were opposed to conferring on them the electoral franchise, were distinguished for their extraordinary forbearance, patience, and endurance, under the most protracted suffering. The lecturer took up the various points urged in objection to complete suffrage, and argued against them at great length. He was warmly cheered throughout. At the conclusion, votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman were unanimously passed, and the meeting separated.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Complete Suffrage association intends holding public meetings in all the wards in the course of this month and the next, and thus bring their principles under the notice of the inhabitants of the borough. The first meeting will be held on Monday next, in the north-west ward. Were a plan something like this adopted in every town where an association exists great success would be likely to follow the personal exertions of the members, as in the case of Paisley.

BRISTOL.—On Thursday evening, Mr Charles Clarke delivered his third lecture on the principles and objects of complete suffrage, in the hall of Science, Broadmead, Bristol. The attendance was very good, upwards of 600 being present. Mr Chard was called to the chair, and introduced Mr Clarke to the meeting, in a short address. Mr Clarke commenced his lecture by pointing out the necessity of a change in our present system—a necessity which all were inclined to admit, though there was a difference of opinion as to its extent. He combated the notion that the advocates of reform were opposed to social order, and referred to history in proof that the greatest civilisation prevailed where the people enjoyed the greatest freedom. Mr Clarke then took a hurried glance at the various political parties in the country, and the results to be expected from each. He proved complete suffrage to be the best, because the most certain, cure for our national ills; explained its principles and application; and concluded with an appeal to all to engage with the best efforts of their mind in the cause, nor to stop short until victory had crowned their exertions; and sat down amidst loud cheers. The Chairman then read certain notices, to the effect that a course of lectures would be delivered by Mr J. Johnson, on "Agitation and the formation of Unions," for the benefit of the Bristol association, at the usual meetings of the members. Some questions were then asked by a Mr Simeon, a chartist, which degenerated into personal remarks on Mr Clarke, Mr Vincent, and Mr Sturge, and caused some confusion in the meeting. Order was, however, restored, and a vote of thanks passed to the lecturer and the Chairman.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, a public meeting was called to hear Rev. W. Robinson, baptist minister, of Kettering, deliver a lecture on the principle of complete suffrage. The chair was occupied by Mr J. Nunneley. The auditory was not very numerous, but the attention manifested bespoke the interest it took in the subject. In opening the meeting, the chairman remarked on and defended the right of the people to meet in public, and publicly discuss public questions. The lecturer was plain, lucid, fervent, and eloquent. He dwelt upon the excellency and glory of the representative system of government, which reduced democracy to practice, without the inconvenience of periodical assemblages of the whole people, and demonstrated its superiority to any other mode. He then showed that unless the representation was complete—that is, embraced all classes of society, the government must degenerate to one of the two other modes—the aristocratic, or oligarchic, or the monarchical. He then defined the meaning of complete suffrage, and gave the reasons which induced him to advocate the limitations imposed. The best mode of representation, he held, was that which would give the expression of the popular will, with the least possible trouble or delay. The suffrage consequently was confined to adult males, because some, before the attainment of their majority, were under the positive influence of their parents; and all females were represented by the males, inasmuch as the opinions of the former coincided with, or were over-ruled by the opinions of the latter; and insane persons and criminals were excluded from its exercise of necessity. He thought that a certain repetition of crime ought to disfranchise a person for life, and that any one convicted of transgression of the laws, ought to suffer disfranchisement for a certain period, as part of his punishment. Where pauperism was the result of idleness, or other vices, it was just to deprive paupers of their votes; but where it was the result of unjust legislation, to exclude the sufferer from all power in removing the unjust legislation that entailed on him pauperism, was tyranny and oppression. Of the lecturer's views on these points, the audience repeatedly manifested their approbation. His exposition of the remaining principles of complete suffrage were brief, indeed, but clear and intelligible. In answering objections, the present constituency of the empire, saturated, as it is, by its own confession, with corruption, and especially the £10 house holders, and £50 tenant-at-will voters, for their independency, intelligence, and political knowledge, came in for his sarcasm and ridicule. In conclusion, he demonstrated that the condition of the country after a trial of the benefits of a partial extension of political freedom, demanded that, in justice, self-government be conceded the people. A worse state it could not reduce them to, and he powerfully enforced on the attention of the middle classes the need of making an instant decision—either to give up their exclusivism, or determine to abide the full evil of a military despotism.

SUNDERLAND.—A correspondent sends us the following particulars of the municipal elections in that borough:—"Four complete suffrage men, who have not publicly declared themselves, were put forward, and all elected. Out of four candidates who have publicly declared themselves in favour of the principle one was elected. One stood for the most aristocratic ward in the borough, and lost his election by two, after the hardest contest known in this borough. The other two

stood for what the Tories called the most conservative, and lost by a large majority. This defeat is, by many, attributed to the ignorance of the sub-committee in election matters, as they were not apt at canvassing, and did not canvass enough, assuming all was safe from the many promises they got. The Tory committee were assisted by two societies in this ward, and went through the ward three times, and managed to induce many who had promised the suffragists to abstain from voting, and others to vote against them. However, we have every reason to be satisfied. The interest in the town was greater than had ever before been exhibited on like occasions, and, in fact, presented all the features of a general election. The committee of the suffrage union were to meet on Saturday, to make arrangements for the election of delegates to the conference."

KENDAL.—The first meeting of the council was held on Wednesday, when R. Wilson, Esq., was appointed mayor without opposition. This gentleman signed Mr Sturge's declaration for manhood suffrage. The majority of the council is decidedly radical, and many of them also signed the declaration. Three out of the six, returned last election, are in favour of manhood suffrage; and one of these originated the movement in connexion with the national union in Kendal. Your correspondent is not yet prepared to say what reception a petition in favour of a full, fair, and free representation of the whole people might have in the council, but a timely opportunity of testing that point will shortly be embraced.

EDINBURGH.—**ENTERTAINMENT TO MR CRUICKSHANK.**—Yesterday week, the council of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage Union, a number of ordinary members of the Union, and several personal friends of the guest, entertained Mr Edward Cruickshank, in Johnston's Temperance hotel, Nicolson street, in honour of his election to the town council, and in testimony of respect for his services as treasurer to the Union. The company was numerous and highly respectable, and the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, president of the Union, was called to the chair, and opened the business of the evening in terms highly complimentary to Mr Cruickshank. Mr Cruickshank, after a few prefatory observations, remarked that this was an opportunity for enjoying a little social intercourse and familiar discussion, with reference to the cause in which they were engaged—their present position, and hope, and prospects for the future. He took a hasty sketch of the movement:—

Only about a year ago did Mr Sturge issue his celebrated declaration; and now, thousands and tens of thousands have signed that declaration, and are banded together for the attainment of a "full, fair, and free representation of the people." Our principles have been proclaimed from end to end of the land. Everywhere they have met with a response in the breasts of many; and everywhere they have awakened the alarm of those who are profiting by the abuses which we seek to overthrow. The progress of our cause has indeed been rapid, and the late municipal elections have afforded some refreshing proof of the extent to which our principles prevail. I do not refer to this city, where in my own case I am not aware that complete suffrage views had any influence in my election; though they certainly formed no obstacle to my return. But we may look to Birmingham, where, out of seventeen new members, sixteen, we are informed, are complete suffragists; and we need have no fear that if Mr Sturge were again brought forward to represent that town in parliament, he would be triumphantly returned—no one, probably, would be hardy enough to oppose him. I do not know how many unions there now exist in this country, or what may be the strength of each. It would be interesting to have some statistical information on these points, and I dare say our Birmingham friends are in possession of such. This we know, however, that the unions have spread, and are continuing to spread, in every part of our land.

He then took a view of the rise and progress of chartism; its principles, and the errors of its advocates. The peaceful character of the complete suffrage movement was then enlarged upon, and in connexion with it the frightful wars which bad government had brought upon us. He concluded with an able discussion of the constitution and peculiarities of American society, in connexion with democratic institutions. Various addresses of great interest were delivered in the course of the evening, and we regret that our confined limits preclude us from doing more than referring to the principal speakers. They were Messrs Cross, Allan, John Neil, Robert Neil, Kerr, Aikman, Thomas Russell, Muir, and John Duncan. Mr Muir, who has been an inhabitant of Edinburgh for upwards of sixty years, and has all that time been warmly attached to the cause of reform, gave an interesting account of the state of the city, during the trials of Muir, Gerald, and the rest of the political martyrs of 1793. In reply to a question on the subject of the proposed monument to the political martyrs, Mr Councillor Geikie stated the great majority of the council were in favour of the project, and only regretted that the intended monument, according to the plan submitted to them, would not be worthy of the fine site proposed for it, of the city, or of the illustrious names it was to commemorate.

POLLOCKSHAW.—On Monday evening week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Pollockshaw, was held in the Rev. Mr Laren's church, to hear addresses from Messrs M. Macfarlane and Malcolm, jun., of Glasgow, on the question of complete suffrage, and the necessity for a union of the middle and working classes, to the attainment of that end. There was a good attendance of all classes. Among others, were Mr Baird, late provost, and Bailie Willox, as well as Bailies Hosie and Cubbie, also Messrs Austin, Henderson, and other zealous supporters of the cause of reform. Bailie Ralston occupied the chair. Mr Macfarlane then delivered a most eloquent and persuasive address on the benefits to accrue from a union of the oppressed and unenfranchised at the present eventful crisis. He was followed by Mr Malcolm, who at some length expounded the doctrines of complete suffrage, and severely lectured the middle and working classes on their respective duties—their past differences, and recent divisions, and wound up with an earnest appeal on behalf of union. Mr Andrew Rankine, an "old move" chartist, well known in Pollockshaw, and who, it is reported, was dispatched to Glasgow on the day in question for the aid of John Colquhoun and others, notorious disturbers of complete suffrage meetings, now made his appearance, and was met with mingled hisses and applause. On obtaining a hearing, he delivered himself of a violent tirade against whiggery, and "new move humbugs," and concluded by denouncing the middle classes in general, and the getters up of this meeting in particular. Mr Malcolm, on behalf of the committee, replied to the renowned Andrew, and, by a few well-timed hits, set the meeting in a roar at his expense. Rankine again endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but was fairly laughed down by the audience. Mr John M'Nee now read the principles, rules, and regulations of the Complete Suffrage Association, and in a few well-

directed remarks proposed them to the meeting. Mr James Taylor seconded their adoption. Mr Charles M'Ewan, of Glasgow, delivered a most powerful and convincing address in support of complete suffrage. Mr John Colquhoun of Glasgow, who had come from Glasgow to oppose the objects of the meeting, now rose, and commenced an attack in his accustomed style upon the lecturers. He had proceeded but a short way, however, with his abusive epithets, when Mr M'Farlane reminded him that the meeting was called for a particular purpose, and that if he wished to settle Glasgow disputes and Glasgow differences the true way was to go back where he came from; but he trusted the good sense of the meeting would prevent this deliberate attempt to disturb their harmony. This silenced Mr Colquhoun, who no further intruded himself on the meeting. The resolutions were then put, and agreed to, all but unanimously—only three hands being held up in opposition. Thanks were then voted the chairman, the managers of the church, and the lecturers, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

BRIDGETOWN.—The adjourned discussion on the address issued by the Complete Suffrage association, took place here on Monday evening last, the 7th inst., in the Chartist hall, Dale street. The discussion was opened by Mr John M'Cowan, who regretted that the O'Connorites wasted so much strength against friends, and thus gave encouragement to the common enemy. On the other side there were Messrs Kidd, Con Murray, Dennis M'Millan, and Gunn. After a lengthened debate, Mr Gilfillan rose, and, amid repeated cheers, exposed the inconsistency of the opposing party; when Mr Rodger replied, and read his motion to the effect, that the meeting give a vote of thanks to the Birmingham council, for their conduct in issuing the address of September, and that we agree to support our fellow-citizens in the election of a delegate or delegates to said conference, provided such be agreed upon at a meeting of the citizens of Glasgow in support of it. Mr Skerrington rose to move an amendment, which ended by proposing a vote of thanks to O'Connor, Hill, and the *Star*. On tellers being appointed, Gunn by the one party, and Auchinvole by the other, both agreed that the amendment had got eighty votes; but when the motion was put, Gunn said he only counted eighty, and refused to tell how many he neglected to count! The house was then divided, when Mr Proudfoot declared the amendment to have eighty-nine, and the motion ninety-six. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and thus another attempt to defeat the efforts of the friends of complete suffrage was unsuccessful.

AUCHTERMUCHTY.—On Tuesday evening last a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town took place at eight o'clock, in the Town hall, which was nearly filled, for the purpose of forming a complete suffrage union. Bailie Bonthron was unanimously called to the chair, and introduced to the meeting four gentlemen from Cupar, who delivered short addresses on subjects connected with the business of the evening, which were listened to with the most marked attention throughout. At the conclusion of the addresses by the deputation, Mr Halley, agent, in a short and forcible address, moved the adoption of the rules and principles of the union, which are the same as those of the Edinburgh association, and embrace the six points of the charter. This was seconded by Mr Grinton, baker, put to the meeting separately, and unanimously carried. Upwards of one hundred individuals had previously given in their names to be enrolled as members, comprising a considerable number of the middle classes. The following individuals were chosen office bearers:—Bailie Bonthron, president; Mr Beveridge, vice-president; Mr H. Ogilvy, treasurer; and Messrs Paterson and Halley, joint secretaries. The whole proceedings were conducted with the utmost order and decorum, and all present seemed to take a deep interest in what was going on. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three hearty cheers for the strangers who addressed them, the meeting broke up about half-past ten o'clock.—*Fife Herald*.

FORFAR.—On Monday evening, the 7th inst., a general meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Town hall, for the purpose of forming a complete suffrage union. Mr John Ferguson was called to the chair; after which, rules and regulations drawn out by a sub-committee appointed to do so, were read and approved of. Also, two letters from Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., were read, urging the necessity of forming complete suffrage unions throughout the kingdom, and showing the impossibility of obtaining a reform in the Commons' house without an extension of the suffrage. Although, in the announcement of the meeting, electors were invited to attend, very few were present, and not one of the middle class, with the exception of Mr Sturrock, councillor, was to be seen. Sheets are to be distributed throughout the town in order to obtain members; and, as soon as one hundred names are enrolled (a considerable portion of that number were obtained at the meeting), another meeting is to be called in order to elect a committee of management, and complete the formation of the union.

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers bring no news of importance. The meeting of the delegates from the principal commercial and manufacturing towns of France was the most prominent topic of interest. The meeting, says the correspondent of the *Times*, "was, in fact, a second chamber of deputies, not merely because composed of deputies of France, but from its objects, organisation, and mode of proceeding." The main object of their assemblage was the project, since abandoned, of a customs union with Belgium. The assembly agreed to a resolution, appointing committees from the different branches of manufactures to collect statistical information, in order to point out the consequences of reducing the customs' duties. The committees were then to meet together and draw up a report, to enlighten the government and the two chambers.

A considerable number of Parisian manufacturers, who are affected by the late increase of duty imposed on their manufactures by the German customs union, were to assemble in Paris on Wednesday, to concert measures to avoid or diminish the effect of this augmentation of the German tariff. The *Toulonnais* of the 6th inst. brings intelligence from Algiers of the 28th ult. On the arrival of the Duke

d'Aumale, who was shortly expected, an expedition was to be placed under the command of that prince.

The *Presse* announces, on what it deems good authority, that the powers had at last resolved on closing the protocol of the convention of the 20th of December, 1841, which had been left open to receive the ratification of France.

The *Journal des Débats* states, "that the works of the railroad from Paris to Belgium, contracted for on Monday, will cost 1,122,000*f.*, of which 400,000*f.* will be expended on embankments, the remainder on works of art. Messrs Sherwood, who were declared the contractors, are the same who constructed the railroad from London to Croydon, under the direction of Mr Gibbs, the engineer. They have consequently proved themselves to be fully adequate to the task, and there is no reason to doubt but that they will execute their contract without delay."

SPAIN.

The conflict between the government of Spain and the public press in that country still continues. A declaration is signed by twelve journalists forming themselves into an association, not only to defend the liberty of the press, but to protect also the constitution of 1837, and above all to maintain the majority of Queen Isabella within the limits prescribed by the laws. It is the *Castellano* of the 1st inst. which publishes this document, and private letters hold out that it will be effective in putting a stop to the ministerial projects against the independent press.

The Madrid papers of the 3rd publish a kind of manifesto issued by the parliamentary opposition; or, as it is called, the coalition. The speedy assembling of the Cortes is their motive, they say, for enlightening the country respecting their intentions. These intentions are, first, to uphold the liberty of the subject, and to have it guaranteed. This is directed against the somewhat arbitrary conduct and summary punishments of Zurbano and other authorities. The liberty of the press is another principle the coalition will defend, deeming it entitled to all the freedom promised by the second article of the constitution. The coalition demand honesty in the finance department, and reform in taxation. They demand the development of the national militia, and the practical application of the constitution of 1837.

A considerable number of deputies had already arrived in the Spanish capital. Those from Catalonia and Andalusia were on their way thither to be present at the opening of the session, when they supposed that important measures, such as a commercial treaty with England, and an application for an extraordinary tax of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 *reals*, would be submitted to their deliberation. It was calculated that the coalition consisted of 90 members, and as not more than 160 or 170 deputies would attend in the early part of the session, it was inferred that the opposition would carry everything before them.

AMERICA.

The packet-ship *England*, Capt. Waite, brings four days later intelligence from the United States. The steam-ship *Britannia*, with the European mail of Oct. 4, reached Boston on the 18th, taking out 14 days later dates from England; her news did not, however, effect any material change in the markets of the union, which continue heavy, and with but little prospect of improvement. The most important news relates to Mexico. The *New York Herald* says, "that by the latest arrival from Vera Cruz, they had received private intelligence of the highest importance to Texas, and the future destiny of that country. We have now certain and positive information, on which we can rely, that the Mexican government, or rather Santa Anna, will soon invade Texas, if she is not already invaded, by a large army and navy, both by sea and land—the army to be led by British officers—and the navy the same. The Mexican fleet already numbers three iron steamers, two gun brigs, and three schooners."

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* says, "Your American readers in Europe will be surprised to learn that the state of Ohio, in the election just over, has given a considerable majority on the democratic side. For many years this state was deemed a safe anchor for the whig party. New York is expected also to elect a democratic legislature. By the way, while writing about New York, it may be as well to observe that in a recent speech made by Mr Seward, governor of that state, he held up 'the atrocious doctrine of repudiation to general abhorrence and execration,' and exhorted every American to support 'the policy of honesty and good faith.'"

Shipwrecks have been very numerous along the Atlantic and Gulf shores, and a great number of lives, as well as a large amount of property, have been sacrificed.

The following are among the advantages arising from high tariffs. "Great preparations are making in Montreal, by persons who intend to do a very large business in smuggling upon our northern frontier during the ensuing winter season. Several houses have been established in Montreal with this object, having American and Canadian partners, and in this way they intend to work 'double tides' in smuggling. The Americans will smuggle over flour, from this side, and bring back their pay in British goods; and as soon as winter sets in, hundreds and thousands of Canadian ponies will be put on the route, and travel with the goods thus smuggled on towards Boston and elsewhere to be disposed of."

From Canada there is no further news of interest.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian papers contain the address of King Leopold on opening the legislature for the session of 1843. The treaty with Holland was actually signed on the 5th instant. He also announces that a convention has been negotiated for extending the commercial intercourse between Spain and Belgium. No allusion is made to the proposed Customs union with France. Several measures are alluded to as forthcoming; among them a reduction of export duties, and an augmentation of import duties, "for the sake of national industry and of the public treasury." A private letter from Brussels, dated the 8th inst, states, that on the preceding day General Vandersmissen, who was implicated in the late Belgian conspiracy, had escaped from prison, disguised in his wife's clothes. The lady subsequently effected her escape also.

GERMANY.

The Zollverein tariff for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, so impatiently expected by the commercial world, is just published in the bulletin of the laws. The principal augmentation of duties falls upon unbleached cotton yarn, mode silks, leather gloves, French brandy, vinegar, snuff, tinted paper, woolen stuffs, also stuffs in cotton or wool, printed or embroidered. The probability is, that by the time the present tariff expires, all half-manufactured staples, such as cotton twist, will be entirely shut out, as ere then Germany may produce them in sufficient quantity and as cheap as ourselves.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces, under the head of Leipsic, the 30th October, that the German Customs union intended to resort to reprisals against the trade of the United States. This measure, it appears, was strongly urged by Saxony, in consequence of a considerable number of its products being excluded from the American market by the high duties imposed upon them by the new American tariff. The same paper states that, according to the last news from Servia, Austria and Russia had agreed to sanction the decision taken by the Porte relative to the late revolution in that province, but that France still hesitated. A strong opposition was expected on the part of Great Britain.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

On Monday week, Mr W. Pritchard, late under sheriff, was elected high bailiff for the borough of Southwark. The other candidates were Mr D. W. Harvey, police commissioner, and Mr Payne, city coroner. The show of hands was so nearly equal that a scene of the greatest confusion ensued; Mr Harvey's friends complaining of the decision of the Lord Mayor, but without effect. A poll then took place, between the friends of Mr Pritchard and Mr Payne, and the former was elected by a majority of five.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—On Wednesday last, the various pageants and ceremonies that render the month of November so memorable in the estimation of cockneys, were revived in all their splendour at the installation of Alderman Humphrey, as Lord Mayor of London. The Mansion house was the great centre of attraction, and all the streets within a considerable distance were blocked up with a confused mass of holiday folk, wandering musicians, and the members of the various City companies waiting to take part in the procession. The procession left Guildhall about eleven o'clock, proceeding through King street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall street, Fenchurch street, Gracechurch street, and King William street, to London bridge. A strange departure from "ancient custom" was made by the Lord Mayor embarking on the Surrey side of the river for Westminster. The procession commencing with "police constables to clear the way," and ending with "the Lord Mayor in his state carriage, drawn by six horses, and attended by the chaplain, sword bearer, common crier, and water bailiff;" it is unnecessary to particularise. Among the parties, however, who took a most prominent part on the occasion, were, the worshipful the company of Tallow Melters, the Goldsmiths' company, the beadles of the various companies, and of the Lord Mayor, in state liveries; watermen with various colours; the officers of the corporation; farriers on horseback; various esquires in half armour, and one or two ancient knights in whole; yeomen of the guard, ancient heralds of England, stationed at convenient distances; and a sprinkling of trumpeters, bargemen, stavesmen, standard bearers, and police constables. Another serious departure from "ancient custom" was made, by the barges of the various companies being taken in tow by some of the river steamers. Two important incidents, the one affecting the lives of several policemen, the other well nigh cutting off the whole corporation from the chance of enjoying the grand banquet in the evening, distinguished their trip to and from Westminster. A boat containing five policemen was capsized by one of the barges, and the men were with great difficulty rescued from a watery grave. The other event occurred on their return from Westminster: on arriving opposite Goding's brewery, the whole of the barges got aground, where, in spite of all the exertions, they remained immovable. The agonised looks of the worthy citizens, at the prospect of losing their annual dinner, was most heartrending, for they were cut off from the shore by sundry little pools of water, while from the water the shoals prevented any assistance either from steamer or boat. At length, after about an hour's suspense, the tide rose sufficiently to enable the barges to be got off, and the whole of the civic procession once more set foot on the shore at Blackfriars bridge. At Westminster, the Lord Mayor went to the several courts of law, and kindly invited the various judges to the banquet at the Guildhall. Another event which occurred on their re-embarkation, would seem to imply that the use of brass armour in these pageants was intended for the injury, not the protection of its wearer. A man thus habited was thrown from his horse, which rolled over him, and a fractured thigh was the consequence. In the evening, the banquet took place at the Guildhall, and was undistinguished by any features of particular interest. A great many of her Majesty's ministers, including Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Lowther, &c.; the judges; some foreign ambassadors, and among them, Mr Everett, the American minister, and other distinguished individuals, such as Lord John Russell, the member for the city, the governor of the Bank of England, were present on the occasion. The dinner was as usual very sumptuous. One item of the bill of fare, will convey a proportionate idea of the whole. There were 250 tureens of real turtle soup, of five pints each! The speeches and toasts were as near as possible counterparts of those on former occasions. Sir Robert Peel was determined to eschew politics on the occasion, for the sincerity of which every one will give him credit. He indulged in the usual complimentary nothings, in honour of the citizens and their magistrates—hoped their commerce would flourish, praised their hospitality, and trusted "their character for sociality and conviviality" would not be impaired, and stated that the object of the policy of the present government was "to maintain untarnished the lustre of the British arms on every occasion on which an appeal to arms becomes indispensable—to encourage the demand for labour, and to extend the commercial prosperity of this country." Lord J. Russell and Lord Stanley mutually acknowledged that their private friendship for each other was unimpaired, in the speeches which the occasion called forth. After the banquet a ball took place in the council room.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The senate, at its sitting on the 9th instant, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the following gentlemen:—

PASS EXAMINATION:—FIRST DIVISION.	
Clark, Thomas James, University college.	Robson, John, University college.
Conder, Eustace Rogers, Spring hill.	Sherley, Edward, Cheshunt.
Cooper, Basil Henry, Highbury.	Todhunter, Isaac, University.
Cowie, Thomas H., King's.	Vaughan, Robert Alfred, University.
Creak, Henry Brown, Spring hill.	Williams, Thomas, Stonyhurst.
Howell, Joseph, Stonyhurst.	Young, William, Cheshunt.
Osler, Timothy Smith, University.	
SECOND DIVISION.	
Buck, John Dawson, Highbury college.	Pigg, Joseph Gaye, Highbury college.
Farrer, William, Homerton.	Williams, Frederic, Highbury.
Harrison, William George, University.	Wood, George, Highbury.
Langdale, Charles, Stonyhurst.	

Examination for honours.—(Arranged in the order of proficiency). Mathematics and natural philosophy—Todhunter, Isaac (University scholarship), University college; Cowie, T. H., King's college. Classics—Osler, T. S., University; Vaughan, R. A., University. Examination in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament; the Greek text of the New Testament, and in Scripture history. (Arranged alphabetically). Second class—Mullins, Joseph, University; Todhunter, Isaac, University.

MONUMENT TO THE SCOTCH REFORMERS OF 1793-4.—On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, Mr Lowe in the chair, Mr Flood, the vestry clerk, brought up and read the second report of a committee appointed in July last, to consider the application of Mr Hume, M.P., for the grant, by the vestry, of a piece of ground for the erection of a monument to the Scottish reformers of 1793-4, the previous report having been referred back to them for consideration. The report was read, recommending the Regent's circus, Oxford street, as the most suitable site for its erection. Mr Hume, M.P., said his motive in making the suggestion was in compliment to the parish, which had, under the Reform bill, become a parliamentary constituency. The only crime of Muir, Palmer, and others, was that of advocating the principles which all true reformers at the present day advocated—namely, a full, fair, and free representation of the people in the House of Commons. For this they had been unjustly banished, and it was a sense of that injustice which induced him to call a meeting at the Crown and Anchor, which was responded to by a subscription of £1,200, in order to raise a lasting tribute to the memory of those political victims. Mr Potter moved the adoption of the report. Mr Gomm moved as an amendment—"That this board, having been elected by the rate-payers of Marylebone for the purpose of protecting their parochial interests, consider that any interference on its part towards the proposed erection of a monumental column to perpetuate the memory of the alleged Scottish reformers and political martyrs of 1793 would be highly inexpedient." Mr Copeland seconded the amendment. Messrs Clapp, Joseph, Nisbett, Lane, and other vestrymen addressed the meeting; and Mr Potter having replied, the question was put, and the adoption of the report declared to be carried, and on a division being demanded, there appeared for the report, and in favour of the erection of the monument, 44; for the amendment, and against the erection, 11; majority in favour of erecting the monumental column in the Regent's circus, 33. Mr Freeman then moved, and Mr Potter seconded a resolution—"That the Scots and English Monumental committee, assisted by Messrs Rennie, Hume, and Donaldson, do select the three most appropriate designs, and submit them to the vestry for their choice of the most suitable for erection." Another long and very stormy discussion ensued, which terminated in the motion being carried by a large majority without a division.

INCOME TAX.—The appeals against the assessment for the income and property tax on persons in the city of London are expected to be very numerous and protracted. The first court for the above purpose will be held on Monday, the 5th of December, at the office in Basinghall street, commencing with the ward of Aldersgate without. On this subject the *Times* says, "Much dissatisfaction, or rather indignation, is expressed in several of the wards in the city, at the severe manner in which the returns to the property and income tax are dealt with by the commissioners. In one of them the whole of the returns have been sent back to the parties making them, with heavy surcharges to each. There is a perfect commotion on the subject, and public meetings are talked of for the purpose of considering how this grievance is to be averted."

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 13th August, 1842, to the 5th November, 1842:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£19,903,000	Securities	£21,934,000
Deposits	9,072,000	Bullion	9,789,000
	£28,975,000		£31,723,000

On Saturday the first section of the new system of wood paving was laid down at the entrance to Lombard street. It is called by the inventor the "stereoprism" system, and is about the sixth now upon trial in the metropolis.

It is stated that the thoroughfare for foot passengers through the Thames tunnel will be opened early in January next.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests intend to apply to parliament for an act empowering them to widen Piccadilly, between Bolton street and Park lane.

The project has been again revived of building a bridge across the Thames, from the stairs adjoining Lambeth palace to the Horseferry road. Should the Metropolitan Improvement commissioners agree to the application in favour of a grant for Lambeth, the proposed bridge would be still more desirable.

An order has just been issued by the superintendent of the L division of police, to the effect that all the men shall for the future appear with their whiskers shaved clean off to the ear, and their hair cut close to the head.

THE GRAVE-YARDS OF THE METROPOLIS.—A petition to the House of Commons is now in course of signature among the householders and inhabitants of the Strand and Drury lane, praying for the closing of the various burial-grounds in that vicinity. The petitioners contend that the overcharged state of the various grave-yards in the neighbourhood is destructive to the health of the inhabitants, and therefore

pray that parliament will take such steps, at the earliest possible period, as may lead to the abolition of the present system of interment. The petition has already received about 8,000 signatures.

A man named Bernard Woolard met with an accident on Monday last in Kensington gardens, which is likely to prove fatal. A large tree had been sawn nearly through, and he had ascended for the purpose of fastening a rope to its summit, when a violent gust of wind blew the tree down, and with it poor Woolard, from a height of 70 feet. He was conveyed to St George's hospital, where he remains in a most deplorable state.

SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATION OF BUTE.—Mr James Stuart Wortley has publicly addressed the electors as a candidate for the seat vacant by the death of the Lord Advocate. "My principles," says Mr Wortley, "are those of a sincere and unalterable determination to maintain the fundamental institutions of the country, combined with a steady disposition to the correction of abuses as distinguished from wanton innovation."

The trial of the parties implicated in the late riot of the Ayrshire colliers took place on Thursday. Of the persons charged with riot, one was sentenced to three months imprisonment, two to thirty days imprisonment, four were acquitted for want of evidence, and six from an error in the indictment.

DUNFERMLINE.—Trade in Dunfermline is in a dreadful state, and getting daily worse. A firm in the manufacturing line stopped payment last week. Their liabilities are said to be £15,000, but the assets, it is thought, will be considerable. It is reported that other parties in the trade are involved in this failure. All the old houses are contracting business, either by reducing the number of their weavers, or keeping them long idle from their webs.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER.—It is reported that a commissioner, appointed by government, is at present in town, with the design of getting information respecting the effect which the new American tariff is likely to have on the manufacturing interests of Glasgow and its neighbourhood.—*Glasgow Post*.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY PROPRIETORS FOR PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—In a case before the sheriff of Ayrshire, it has been ruled that the proprietors of railways are liable for a reasonable amount of travelers' luggage, when not booked, but committed to the custody of guards, in consequence of the rule prohibiting passengers from taking their luggage into the carriages.

An accident, attended with very fatal consequences, occurred on Wednesday, at Mr Gray's colliery, near Parkhead, Glasgow. While a bucket, containing two men and a boy, was descending the shaft, the rope by which it was suspended gave way, and the unfortunate individuals were precipitated from a great height to the bottom. They were all killed. One of the men and the boy were father and son. A family of five children, and another of four, have been left fatherless by the distressing occurrence.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT, HONEST MEN GET THEIR DUE."—A singular corroboration of this ancient proverb, occurred last week at Glasgow. About four years ago, a teller at one of the banks in town, found himself one day minus upwards of £1,000, and stated he must have given it by mistake to some party having transactions with the bank. From his very high character this was believed; the matter was settled and well nigh forgotten, when about a fortnight ago, two bankrupt acquaintances having been drinking with some friends, had a dispute, which becoming violent, both parties retorted on each other in the most abusive manner, and latterly it came out that they, or one of them, in course of business with the bank referred to, had, by a mistake on the part of the teller, got upwards of one thousand pounds more than belonged to them; that, in fact, they had got the sum which the teller found himself deficient of. This occurrence was instantly communicated to the bank, and immediate steps were taken to apprehend the parties referred to. One of them was secured on the following day. The other has since left town; but it is expected he will shortly be apprehended.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 16.

TAUNTON.—The monthly meeting of the Complete Suffrage Union was held on the 2nd of November. The customary transaction of business was followed by a proposition, and animated discussion respecting the election of a delegate to the approaching conference of the national association. A motion for adjournment to November 14th was carried, for the especial purpose of further considering this interesting question. At the adjourned meeting the debate was resumed, and ably carried on. The point turned on the power of an association, confined by its rules to the abstract principle of complete suffrage, as that of Taunton was, to send a delegate to a political body which had already embraced other points; notwithstanding that the individual members of the former, with trifling modifications, entertained similar views. It was argued that the coming national conference, having already adopted these points, was called, not to discuss their necessity or value, but for the purpose of deciding on the best mode of bringing them before the legislature, which precluded the Taunton association from sending a representative. A reference to the address of the National Complete Suffrage Union, of the date of September 12, 1842, also to the printed rules of the Taunton Complete Suffrage Union, led to the unanimous conclusion, that the latter had not the power to elect the proposed delegate, and could only do so by dissolving the association and reconstructing it. Such an interference with the present satisfactory progressive state of the association was deemed inadvisable, and the question was decided in the negative, as far as the association was concerned. The discussion was conducted with spirit and good temper, and the meeting broke up. There was a general desire that a delegate should be sent, and some individuals expressed a disposition to call a meeting of the inhabitants by a requisition to the Bailiffs, and to propose the election of a delegate as the act of the town, unconnected with the Complete Suffrage association. It is hoped, if this be attempted, that it may prove successful.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The market is very dull, and the supply small, especially of English. Prices are nominally the same as on Monday.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters on the Ordination of Dissenting Ministers must stand over until next week.
 The article from Southampton respectfully declined.
 "S. A." We imagine he will meet with what he wants in the *Hants Independent*.
 "C. Well." The matter to which he refers is not worth further notice.
 "A Reader of the *Nonconformist*." If we were to admit his letter we should be overwhelmed next week by correspondence of a similar nature.
 "M. Bachelor." Except under peculiar circumstances we really cannot admit letters which have been rejected by another journal, or correspondence which has already appeared in print.
 "Common Honesty." We cannot give him precise information, but the latest accounts from America hold out prospects of ultimate redress.
 An anonymous letter from Wareham declined for want of room.
 "J. J." We have at present no corner for poetry.
 We are sorry that press of matter prevents us from acceding to the wishes of Mr Davy.
 To the Rev. George Bird of Cumberworth we must give a similar reply. His communication would occupy above three columns.
 "Z." of Kirkcaldy will see that we have attended to one part of his request, and shall very shortly fulfil the other.
 Our correspondents who send us complete suffrage information would greatly oblige us by sending earlier in the week.
 Communications for alteration of addresses, &c., should be sent to the respective news-agents through whom the *Nonconformist* is supplied, and not to the office.

ERRATUM.—In J. Radford's letter on "Ordinations," in our last, line 22, for "have," read "leave."

Terms for advertising in the <i>Nonconformist</i> .		
For 8 lines5s. 0d.	For 16 lines...7 0	For 24 lines...9 0
10.....5 6	18.....7 6	26.....9 6
12.....6 0	20.....8 0	28.....10 0
14.....6 6	22.....8 6	Every additional 2 lines, 6d.

Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1842.

SUMMARY.

THE aspect of the times "worsens" as the year runs out. From all parts there arises a cry of distress. Agriculturists and manufacturers, shipowners and capitalists, and at last land proprietors themselves, groan beneath the pressure of our present system of government—nay more, even Sir Robert Peel, exhibits symptoms of having involved himself and the government in mortifying embarrassments, and the talk of the clubs is, that if he ventures upon any further development of free-trade principles, no less than eighty of his parliamentary supporters are pledged to each other to upset and abandon him. Meanwhile corn is going down—incendiarism is revisiting our rural districts—county magistrates in sessions are increasing the police force, and, as a necessary consequence, local taxation. The revenue, it is said will, at the next quarterly account, exhibit still greater deficiencies than in the last returns. The expenses of government are increasing on every hand—the resources of the people are still more rapidly diminishing. Where this is to end few people can be at a loss to foresee, yet few dare, even in thought, admit. When private men increase their liabilities, at the very moment that their means are falling short, the result is bankruptcy. The same causes will probably lead to the same effects, on a national scale. Such is the security of property for which the middle classes are making such expensive sacrifices to aristocratical rule.

The council of the National Complete Suffrage Union at Birmingham failed, as it will be seen, to obtain from the self-elected commissioners the use of the Town hall, for a public meeting to elect delegates to the conference to be holden in December next. For this refusal there exists not the shadow of the shade of an excuse. It is a purely gratuitous insult offered to democratic principles. It demonstrates, as clearly as any fact can demonstrate, the evils which self-elected bodies perpetrate with impunity. It is just of a piece with the refusal of bail put in by Mr O'Neil before the Staffordshire magistrates, which bail, it will be remembered, was rejected avowedly in consequence of the democratic opinions held by the parties concerned. We see Mr Justice Pattison has granted a rule *nisi* against these arbitrary administrators of law; not, however, without exhibiting the leniency even of the bench of justice towards the wanton assailants of popular freedom. The judge intimated his reluctance to grant the rule applied for, and consented on the ground, as he expresses it, "of affording the magistrates an opportunity of explaining their motives." All things indicate that the ruling powers are determined upon crushing, if possible, the free expression of opinion. If the *Observer* may be believed, the Anti-corn-law agitators will not escape, and their past speeches are now undergoing government revision, for the purpose, we imagine, of state prosecutions.

The Council of the Complete Suffrage Union, however, held their proposed meeting in the Waterloo rooms, when six delegates were elected to the forthcoming conference; of whom, one is Feargus O'Connor himself, and three others are his staunch adherents. Some of our readers may take alarm at this result. We do not. We have great faith in the good sense of the country at large; and in a conference honestly chosen we believe that O'Connor himself must drop his absurd rant, and act as a reasonable man. If, however, the working classes, misled by professed friends, should proclaim war against those of the middle class who are now espousing their principles, let them be assured that however they may thereby serve their leaders, it will be at a ruinous cost to themselves. At Birmingham a packed hall and local soreness will probably account for the turn which the election has taken.

The recent arrivals from America show the certainty of the triumph at the next elections of the democratic party. We congratulate the friends of good government on this result. Had the federalists gained head, a system of fictitious prosperity, by means of national banks, would have been forced, calculated in its various bearings to increase the severity of slavery on the other side of the Atlantic, and on this, to give to Sir Robert Peel a new lease of power by relieving the country, for a time, from its present embarrassments. Speculation would again have become rife, and again it would have terminated in bankruptcy and ruin. The many-coloured bubble would have been blown out until it burst. We may hope, now, that the commercial affairs of America will be placed upon a permanently sound basis. A metallic currency will keep all parties sober. The principles of democracy will not be endangered by a legalised monied power, irresponsible to the people. Monopoly, consequently, will gain no firm footing in the American states; and the present high tariff will probably be exchanged for one far more liberal in character, and productive of far more beneficial results to the inhabitants of both countries. This prospect, together with the comparatively favourable tariff of the German Customs union, will do something, although it may be but little, to relieve the extreme anxiety of our manufacturers at home. Extensive smuggling along the borders of Canada, the inevitable consequence of high import duties, will do more. Thus it happens that a restrictive policy not only defeats itself, but calls into existence an organised system of immorality. Legislative sins always bring with them their appropriate punishment.

NEW LIGHTS ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE recent municipal elections have thrown up upon the surface a somewhat novel topic of discussion—or perhaps we might say with stricter accuracy, have presented it for consideration under a new aspect. The dogma in question has heretofore, it is true, received the sanction of, and been propounded by, individual authority; but, until very lately, it could never exhibit in its favour the seal of party approbation. Now, however, it comes before us clothed with newly-acquired dignity, and we are bidden to do it homage, as the joint representative of whig and tory conclusions. The two great parties are agreed in this—that our municipal councils are not political bodies—that election to them ought to proceed exclusively upon the individual fitness of the several candidates—that with the great principles of state policy they have no concern—and that rigid abstinence from meddling with the questions which agitate the minds of the people at large would best become their office, and answer most truly the primary ends of municipal institutions. The subject is worth examination, and albeit the elections for the year are now closed, we think it not ill-timed to do what in us lies to set the question at rest.

We are bound, in the outset, to observe, that the novel authority with which this doctrine is broached is not very highly estimated by our judgment. Sudden conversions are ordinarily exposed to grave suspicion—and where practice does not uniformly coincide with principle there is much room to doubt whether principle is not assumed as a stalking-horse to power. It is a little curious that this doctrine is most rife where the advocates of complete suffrage are most numerous. Those localities in which the two great parties have had nothing to fear from the presence of a third have been little troubled with homilies on this head. Tory and whig have gone actively to work, and, on political grounds, have contested every vacant seat. It is only where the principles of democracy boldly enter the arena that a total cessation of political warfare is proposed. Wherever the people may chance to acquire power, there the non-political character and objects of municipal institutions are insisted on, and the proposal is made to choose men to office on the sole ground of their individual fitness, and of their sentiments on matters of merely local interest. Be, therefore, the theory sound or fallacious, be it the fruit of reason or the child of mistake, we beg to set aside the authority which urges it upon our adoption as insufficient and unsatisfactory. The superscription on the coin will not give it currency with us.

We must allow, however, that this doctrine comes before us with recommendations far less questionable, and gilded with sanctions of far higher worth, than those to which we have adverted above. Sprinkled over the surface of society—not in abundance, it is true, but still in some considerable numbers—there are men of thoughtful minds and quiet dispositions, who, wearied out with the incessant din of party warfare, and tired, we may add, of submitting to the countless sacrifices of personal ease which political conflict, when raging within confined limits, invariably imposes, hail with special satisfaction the entrance of an arbiter who is to put a termination to local strife. The pretensions of a proposal, the objects of which are confessedly so grateful, they are not concerned to scrutinise with much nicety. The region of tranquillity, rising in the distance before them, presents charms sufficiently obvious to fix both attention and desire—and in their haste to arrive there they are not over careful to mark the character of the intervening district. Their minds are so filled with the far-off prospect as to afford no inlet of suspicion as to the safety of the way thither. It never seems to occur to them that between themselves and it the ground may haply be a dangerous swamp, and that in their very eagerness to reach a land of comparative peace they are pressing forward to inextricable confusion. It is with a view to the friendly guidance of these valuable members of society that we venture to take up the question thrown uppermost by the late municipal elections—not without a confident hope that they will give to our remarks a kindly consideration.

The distinction attempted to be drawn between political and mu-

municipal bodies is a mere figment of imagination—a distinction without a difference. If these boroughs corporate be not political in constitution, in objects, in power, we are anxious to know where a political body is to be found. In them are vested functions both legislative and executive. They frame bye-laws for the regulation of the little district under their control, which, when approved of by the home secretary, have all the force, to the inhabitants of that district, of an act of parliament. They impose taxes, and they dispose of them. They choose the presiding magistrate, and devolve upon him the responsibility of maintaining the public peace. They decide upon the amount of police force requisite for the protection of life and property within the precincts of the borough. They constitute the smaller wheels, the cogs of which are in contact with those of the larger wheel of state authority. They are put into revolution by it—and according to their construction, may constitute an apt mechanism for carrying out despotic designs, or a constant check upon the movements of central tyranny. Not political bodies! Within the limits of municipal landmarks, what one thing distinguishes them from the imperial government? Wherein do they differ from it but simply in the *extent of sphere* within which they exercise jurisdiction. But government is government, whether it be on a large or a small scale; and policy is policy, whether it be state or municipal. They who make laws for their fellow-townsmen, who tax them, who maintain a standing force for their protection, whose officers administer justice to them, and who hold, to a considerable extent, the liberties of those whom they represent, under control, may, in their corporate capacity, be called by whatever name they please—but they are, as such, political bodies, vested with political power, and associated to accomplish exclusively political objects.

Such being the fact, we ask for the conclusive reason which militates against the application of precisely the same principles, in determining the composition of the minor as well as of the major depository of power. Is it a matter of indifference, whether the opinions of those men, at whose bidding we place the police force of the district, and to whose authority is subjected a municipal standing army, side with the maxims of arbitrary rule, or square with those of broad and wholesome liberty? Are they who connive at, and even justify, state sinecures and financial extravagance, fit persons in whose hands to place the town purse? Is it nothing that men who govern a borough deem it unnecessary, on a national scale, to carry on government in harmony with the national will? Unless where glaring inconsistencies step in to prevent it, the same political maxims upon which a man would rule a nation, will be his guide in managing a township. Doubtless such anomalies do exist as the union, in the same person, of toryism for the empire, and radicalism for the borough—profusion in general, and economy *in petto*. But these are exceptions—exceptions, we may add, ordinarily unworthy of the slightest confidence. The conjunction of contradictions indicates hollowness somewhere—either in the head or in the heart. As a rule for practical guidance, it may safely be set down as authoritative, that government by a local body will be carried on in precise accordance with the political principles which the majority of that body espouse. It not only is so, but it ought to be so. For unless men can “divide themselves and go to buffets”—unless they can employ themselves in pulling to shreds in detail, what they are anxiously striving to put together wholesale, they must consistently work out, in the municipal council, those maxims of policy, which they are trying to render triumphant in parliamentary chambers, and state offices.

“Take care of the shillings, and the pounds will take care of themselves,” is a favourite proverb in the mouth of careful people. A similar caution may be given to complete suffragists. Let them see to it, that the whole character of local government is such as to constitute a formidable obstacle in the path of a despotic minister—and many an oppressive measure will be thereby prevented. Self-government is what they demand for the entire people—an administration faithfully representative of, and responsible to, all classes in the empire. And they may rest assured, that men, however otherwise intelligent and respectable, who are not prepared to admit the desirableness of this object, are not qualified for wielding power over their fellow-men. They may mean kindly, but their leanings are to despotism. They may not be conscious of it themselves, but in any great struggle between the many and the few, the power with which they have been vested by their co-citizens, would be laid at the feet of, not the oppressed, but the oppressor.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AND “THE NONCONFORMIST.”

WE have given insertion, in another column, to a letter signed “One of the League.” We are not quite sure, but we think that somewhere about March last we had a letter from the same hand, which we then published, expressing approbation of the course taken by the *Nonconformist*, which is now condemned. Be this as it may, we have not the slightest hesitation in directing the notice of our readers to his remarks, more especially as they afford us a fair opportunity of again explaining our views with reference to the Anti-corn-law League.

And first, as to our own motives. We are not in the habit of obtruding upon the public, like some agitators whom we have in our mind's eye, incessant professions of the purity of our patriotism, or loud vauntings of the sacrifices we are making in the service of truth. All such outcries of egotism we hold to be, not only execrable violations of taste, but also pretty decisive indications that a man's heart is more alive to his own aggrandisement than to the progress of the cause which he may happen to have espoused. He who truly identifies himself with a great principle will be content

to put up with obloquy in unmurmuring silence, if by that silence the principle may be more effectually advanced; and so long as men's minds are but filled with, and exercised upon, the truths he advocates, it will little concern him whether his own personal reputation be a gainer or a loser thereby. There are, however, times when, in justice to great principles, as well as to themselves, men are compelled to say something of their own motives, and, not to use irreverently a scripture quotation, “to become fools in glorying.” For ourselves, then, we have thus much to say. We unhesitatingly adopt as intrinsically sound and vastly important, the great principles of commercial freedom. We are possibly running counter to the prejudices, or, may be, the more enlightened judgment, of most of our readers, in the course we have pursued with regard to the Anti-corn-law League. We know that body to be powerful among the middle classes. We find as prominent members of it many of those who took a leading and a warm interest in the establishment of the *Nonconformist*. We have no manner of doubt that, for a time at least, we must be satisfied with remaining under a cloud, exposed to grave suspicions, liable to be taunted with the charge of egregious vanity, and to hear whispers from all quarters of the mischief we are doing to a great public cause, in consequence of that discrepancy of view which obtains between the League and ourselves. All this, as any man with common observation must allow, is unpleasant enough. We derive not satisfaction from differing in judgment from some of our best friends. What motive, then, can we have for pursuing our present course, but the obvious one of believing it to be the most honest, the most manly, the most likely to secure the solid results at which we aim? If the minds of our readers can suggest another and a lower one equally competent to account for all the circumstances of the case, we must even leave them to the enjoyment of their own opinions, and cheerfully bide our time until the future clears up the mists which at present settle down upon us.

The remarks which we have felt it our duty to make upon the policy adopted by the League have never been intended to apply personally to the gentlemen who compose the council of that body. Invariably we have had in our view the middle classes, composed of merchants, manufacturers, and traders, whom the League is understood to represent. We hold them to be guilty of injustice to the labouring classes, in exhausting the energies of the people in an attempt to lop off one of the branches of class legislation, and refusing to lay the axe to the root of the tree. We have a firm persuasion that they will not succeed in the attainment of their object—that if they do succeed, the dominant aristocratical power will speedily neutralise that success—that commercial freedom is not the only thing which the country wants—that the repeal of the corn laws is but a step to commercial freedom—that our whole system of taxation needs revision—that our whole course of policy must undergo a change—that our enormous establishments must be cut down—that a state-church must be abolished—that confidence in the institutions of the land, appreciation of intelligence, and respect for real religion, must be infused into the bosoms of the industrious mass of the community—that less extensive remedies than these will not reach the deep-seated malady, under which the nation groans and is expiring—that it is utterly vain to look for a cure to parliament, constituted as it now is—and that the triumph of anti-corn-law agitation would instantly throw back into the ranks of conservatism a large portion of what the *Times* justly calls our “lord-loving” middle classes. To our view the country is fast approaching the confines of a political death. We see in the not far distance, a terrible war of classes, which will render all property insecure—which will let loose the dogs of intestine discord, of incendiarism, pillage, and murder. We look upon the present system as a hollow falsehood, destined soon to collapse upon its centre. We believe the repeal of the corn laws will do little to avert the coming catastrophe, and therefore with all the earnestness of which our nature is capable, we will continue to warn our fellow-countrymen, that, in our judgment palliatives will not do; that an attack, even the most skilful upon particular symptoms of the case, will leave the seat of the disease untouched; and that nothing but a prompt administration of justice to the unenfranchised millions can put a termination to that unnatural hostility which now divides the two great classes, and renders both of them an easy prey to the aristocracy of the empire.

Holding these views, what other course could we have consistently adopted than the one we have pursued? We may be wrong in opinion, but all men are liable to error in this respect. Whether we are wrong or right, time alone can show, and to time we must be content to leave our cause. Thus much, however, we may be permitted in conclusion to observe. We hear from all quarters high eulogiums on freedom and independency in the conduct of the public press. We hear all men expressing their seemingly devout wish that they who manage the journals of the day would hold themselves untrammelled by party predilections; and we have ever found that in holding on our way, obedient only to the pole-star of conscience, all men have been ready to approve our boldness, until we happen to run athwart their own favourite opinions. Instantly, then, their language of commendation has been exchanged for abuse; and we have learned this lesson—that a journalist who intends to be faithful in all positions, and honestly to speak out his mind on all occasions, must lay to his account to possess a very scanty few of sincere friends.

PEEL'S PATRON.

THE *Spectator* is determined to lose neither its reputation nor its circulation amongst the tory party. Never did journal, affecting a superhuman impartiality, make more desperate efforts to be one-sided; not an occurrence, however obscure, can take place, which

our contemporary does not ingeniously exalt into a eulogy of Sir Robert Peel and his government; "the government," which, according to the *Spectator*, "God has given us." And so far is this carried, that in a leading article of last Saturday, the *Spectator* has degraded itself, and attempted to cajole its readers (country readers, we presume, for none others could be imposed upon), by parading the opinion of "Mr Humphrey, the opposition member," "the new sovereign of the city," in the emphatic testimony which he bore to the objects, the intentions, and the fitness for office of our present prime minister. Mr Humphrey has been sovereign of the city for seven days, but how long he has been the opposition member, we are not aware; from the display which he made at the Guildhall on the ninth instant, we should be disposed to augur that the limits between the ministerial and the opposition benches were growing less and less distinct to his by no means clear perceptions. "It does not appear," continues the *Spectator*, "that Mr Humphrey at all weakened his own position, by allowing the minister his full merit; on the contrary, it leaves him freer to judge of the measures propounded by the other, and it imparts greater weight to his opinion on those measures." This is pitiful drivelling. If poor Mr Humphrey's position be not at all weakened in the house of Commons, by the trash he uttered at the Mansion house, it is only because he was the veriest cipher in that house; and assuredly it is not self-evident, as the *Spectator* implies, that an opposition member, who has emphatically lauded the objects, intentions, and fitness of a minister, thereby gives additional value to a future opinion hostile to that minister. Rather, we should say, might such a man be charged with unsteady judgment; and if any one out of the borough of Southwark, besides the *Spectator*, thinks it worth while to notice Mr Humphrey's political or personal exhibitions, we have little doubt that he will furnish abundant materials to make good such a charge.

It is not only in these ingenious contortions—this undue magnifying of trifles, that this tory devotee pays homage to his idol. The unfortunate radicals come in, now and then, for a severe rebuke; and, as the article before us begins with a chuckle over the amenities which passed between the new Lord Mayor and Sir Robert Peel, so it ends by telling Mr Duncombe that he "cannot afford to utter nonsense publicly, even at a tavern dinner." We agree in this; neither Mr Duncombe nor any other man can afford publicly to utter nonsense; but the question is, did Mr Duncombe utter nonsense? We think not. Mr Duncombe was presiding at a dinner, commemorative of the acquittal of Hardy, Thelwall, and Horne Tooke; and, in the course of his observations, asserted that the present government had been guilty of attempts to wrest the law to their arbitrary purposes, as deserving of reprobation as those which were defeated by the independence of juries in 1794. Recollecting Sir James Graham's version of the duties of a constable, his reprimand to the magistracy of Bridport for allowing the Rev. Thomas Spencer to lecture in their Town hall, his gross interference with the right of public meeting, in which he was extensively imitated by his magisterial creatures in all parts of the country; and, bearing in mind also, the numerous indictments for seditious speaking, and the simultaneous arrests for seditious conspiracy by which the present government has already signalled itself, during its short tenure of office, far from Mr Duncombe having uttered nonsense, he appears to us, on the occasion in question, to have displayed that earnestness of purpose and substantial sound sense, for which the *Spectator* is obliged, at times, to give him credit, and which its partiality for Peel has made it, in this instance, forget.

The whigs have much to answer for. By place, patronage, pensions, and aristocratic influences, they have absorbed to themselves many a man of genius, who to party has given up what was meant for mankind. And by their meanness, equivocations, and trickery, they have driven into the arms of toryism the once stout supporters of radical principles. Amongst the latter number the most conspicuous deserter has been the *Spectator* newspaper; and we only regret that it had not sufficient faith and strength of character to abide by its repeated professions, even when the whigs had forgotten theirs.

THE STRIKE.

ITS HISTORY, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES.

(From a Manchester Correspondent.)

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions contained in these papers.]

II.

The Manufacturing Districts—their History—Population—Condition—and their Progress towards Democratic Opinions.

THE manufacturing districts of the north—the main seats of the cotton and woolen manufactures—present features of interest which may be sought for in vain in other actively-employed portions of the empire. Starting suddenly into a most active existence, the population of their towns was brought together from every side, and bound up hastily in masses—having no element of cohesion but the interest of each individual in the prosperity of the new industry, to assist in which they had flocked in crowds. The salubrity of the air, the beauty of the scenery, the comfort of the residences in the places to which they came, formed no part of the motives inducing immigration into the manufacturing towns. High profits and high wages attracted men of all ranks to the northern districts. They came to get a living, and, if possible, to acquire an independence with which to retire to more pleasant locations; not to live. Living streams rushed in and flowed out of the rising towns. A portion kept depositing itself in the shape of permanent population; but the majority came, and went, and journeyed to and fro, with the utmost waywardness and fickleness. Attachment to place of birth could not exist strongly in the aggregate because the minority only were natives of the town or district. It takes a very lengthened period to imprint the peculiar stamp of locality upon a population. Some of the towns which became the principal seats of manufacture were ancient, and were imbued with

those local customs, habits, manners, and prejudices, which distinguish places of little importance, and distant from great resorts or marts of commerce. The influx of strangers from every part of the empire, and a number of new occupations, soon changed, if they did not obliterate, the more marked distinctions. Not only was the old régime shut up in its own narrow boundaries, or else destroyed; but a new order of things was added to the old one, or was raised up upon its ruins. New customs, partaking of the diversities of the places from whence they were imported, were introduced. The general manners changed. Habits altered. A new, but varied and varying, race appeared. The manufacturing population, *par excellence*, gradually arose with all its vices, its virtues, its oddities, its peculiarities—its antagonist elements—to astonish the community by its rapid growth, and to exhibit a power of extension and multiplication as wonderful as that developed by the machinery which called it into being. An irregular but rapid increase, now taking place here—now there, went on. Periods of the severest, the most sudden, distress, chequered the prosperity which formed the rule; but in the midst of every vicissitude the towns, up to the last few years at least, like youths suffering from consumption, grew more rapidly, as it seemed, in consequence of their occasional want of health. These remarks refer more pointedly to the towns of Lancashire and Cheshire, where the cotton manufacture took up its chief abode, than to those of Yorkshire, in which the woolen manufacture was the principal staple. To both, however, they will correctly apply.

The primitive mode of hiring in use while manufactures were in their very infancy gave place, before the influence of large wages and brisk commerce, to a profusion and, in too many cases, to an extravagance—the very antipodes of the primeval habits which they supplanted. When the yarn was spun upon the distaff in the houses of spinners—when every weaver made and sold his own work to the dealers—when goods were taken about the country in packs upon the backs of horses by chapmen—the line between master and man was very faintly drawn; and the fact of the former working harder than the latter was the main feature of the difference between them. Then the master and his apprentices took their meals together, and worked together, like a parent and his children. There was an equality of diet, a general level in manners, and an absence of apparent extremes of fortune and condition. The tendency of the sudden development of the various improvements in machinery was to bring more large capitals into the field—to mark more strongly the distinctions of employer and employed, by gradually destroying the partly independent labourers—to raise the diet of the whole people, and to introduce luxuries which before all were strangers to—to disserve previously existing ranks, and to draw away the more intelligent and educated, with the more advanced in fortune, from close communion with the common people. Between the years 1780 and 1790 the factory system appeared, and with it a change in the habits of the working classes—a change, rather, in the mode of working which stamped new characters upon the physical, mental, and moral condition of all within its sway. Children were removed from the houses of their parents, and withdrawn from the surveillance so necessary to their proper training up, to be penned together in ill-ventilated and unhealthy mills—where for long hours they were exposed to the severest labour. The two sexes were put to work in the same rooms, perhaps at the same frames. Those little intervals of rest or occasional change of occupation, which had sweetened the labour of the cottage, were now wanting. The occupation was a mere routine—as regular and unchanging as the evolutions of the machines, the operation of which took away the necessity for the exercise of any intelligence in the worker, beyond a common attention, and an easily acquired manual dexterity. The children were, however, acted upon by their labour, in a way at first sight, little to be expected from the nature of the employment. To adults, the monotony of the mill caused an equal monotony of the mind; but the children, obliged from infancy to exert a constant and fixed attention, at utter variance with the fitfulness and love of change attendant upon their years, were forced into an unhealthy precocity of some of the powers of their little minds—though it is true, too many others, and those the finest and noblest, were often overwhelmed and destroyed by the unnatural tension of the others. Under the roof of their parents' cottage the children, while pursuing their occupations, were being gradually instructed in many of the elements of knowledge, and in the common occurrences of life. In the factory this was impossible, and the intervals, between the times of commencing and leaving work, were too scanty even for sufficient repose. The high wages received, appearing greater by contrast with the former humble wants of the people, led in a majority of cases to dissipation, or to the preference of out-of-door amusements, to the quiet joys and duties of family and home. There a tribute ought to be paid to the Sunday-schools, the dawn of which in the manufacturing districts was coeval with that of the mechanical improvements of Hays and Arkwright. In Manchester, the number of Sunday scholars in 1786, was 2836. These schools and the dissenting worship, which mainly fostered them, in some measure checked the growing evil. Still the primary results of the factory system were to increase and perpetuate ignorance—to destroy family ties—to weaken parental and filial affection—to rob home of its charms—and to erect the princely fortunes of a few, at the expense of the morals, interests, and lives of thousands. Minor horrors, attendant upon the greater ones, followed in their steps. Workhouse children, foundlings, orphans, illegitimate offspring, were thrust, as apprentices, into the mills, there to linger through years of valuable life, in learning and following an ordinary craft. Bodily deformity was added to mental deterioration, and the effects of the system may yet be seen here and there in the workhouses of the north, where some old cripple may still be found ready to tell the sad tale of his early apprenticeship.

From 1788 to 1812, with some instances of better arrangement, the bane was fully visible. The antidote, springing from the increased intelligence and humanity of the masters—from the greater intelligence of a larger amount of fixed population, and from the care of the legislature, ultimately developed itself; and the new race of "factory hands" know little of the sufferings of those who preceded them.

On Thursday afternoon, about five o'clock, her Majesty and suite arrived at Walmer castle (the seat of the Lord Warden of the Cinque ports) in perfect safety, amid the joyous greetings of a numerous con-

course of her loyal subjects. As the royal *cortège* passed through the various towns along the road, and under triumphal arches, that had been erected at various points, the utmost joy and rejoicing were manifested by her people. The weather was rather unpropitious—a thick drizzling rain having continued to fall during the greater part of the day; but this circumstance seemed in no way to affect the loyalty of the men and women of Kent. The Duke of Wellington met the Queen on the threshold on the Cinque Ports, and conducted her to his marine residence, Walmer castle, the keys of which he delivered in due form to her Majesty; and after the arrival of the Queen, his Grace returned to the Ship hotel, at Dover, his present temporary residence. Both the Queen and Prince Albert have, it is said, expressed themselves highly delighted with the situation and character of Walmer castle. From the castle there is an uninterrupted view of the Downs, and oftentimes two or three hundred sail of vessels may be seen there lying at anchor. On Thursday evening there were illuminations throughout the neighbourhoods of Deal and Walmer in honour of her Majesty's arrival. On Friday the Queen and Prince Albert walked on the beach opposite the castle. On Saturday the same walk was repeated. Her Majesty appeared in the highest spirits, and delighted with the animated scene, there being between 100 and 200 sail of vessels in the Downs, driven in for shelter during the previous night's gale. Upon her Majesty's return to the castle, the Queen and the Prince walked upon the ramparts for a considerable time, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by the members of the royal household. In the afternoon, her Majesty rode out in an open carriage. Prince Albert accompanied the Queen on horseback. Her Majesty, upon her return, walked upon the ramparts with the Prince. The term of the Queen's visit to Walmer castle appears as yet uncertain. It is most likely she will visit Dover before leaving the neighbourhood for the palace at Brighton. In the latter place the requisite alterations are being made preparatory to the visit of the royal party.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Imperial parliament of the United Kingdom was on Thursday further prorogued until Tuesday, the 13th of December. Shortly before three o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Wharncliffe, as lords commissioners, took their seats in front of the throne, in the House of Lords, when the Lord Chancellor directed the Commons (who were represented by the officers of the house) to be summoned, to hear her Majesty's commission read. Mr Lay, clerk at the table, and many of the officers and messengers of the House having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, announced, in the usual form and words, that the present parliament was further prorogued until Tuesday, the 13th day of December next. His lordship did not add, "then to meet for the despatch of business." The ceremony only occupied a few minutes.

It is generally expected that parliament will meet for the despatch of business about the third week in January.—*Standard*.

THE SHERIFFS FOR 1843.—The lords of her Majesty's most honourable privy council met in the court of Exchequer, at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, to settle the roll of sheriffs for the ensuing year. The names of the English counties were read over in alphabetical order; and, three gentlemen having been nominated for each county, their lordships adjourned.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ANTI-CORN-LAW AGITATION.—A confidential agent of the government is, at this moment, engaged in examining the speeches delivered at the various anti-corn-law meetings, and in selecting and arranging what appear to him to be the most violent passages. This compilation will contain the names of the several speakers, the places at which they were delivered, and the dates of their delivery. Care will be taken to set down the names of the members of the various committees over the country, the position they hold in society, whether magistrates or town councillors; but, above all, whether they were in any way connected with the late government. Strict orders have been given that the most violent passages shall be printed in italics, or large type.—*Observer*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL has nominated the eldest son of Mr Martin, the historical painter, to the appointment of a supernumerary surveyor of taxes.

DEATH OF JOHN JONES, ESQ., M.P. FOR CARMARTHENSHIRE.—This event took place on Thursday last, at two o'clock, A.M., at the seat of the honourable and learned gentleman, near Carmarthen. The deceased was sixty-five years of age, and had represented the county for two parliaments, having displaced Sir James Williams. This event creates a vacancy in the representation of Carmarthenshire, which there is no doubt will be filled by its former and liberal representative, Sir James Williams, thereby adding two votes to the liberal party in the house of Commons.

No less than 142 gentlemen have applied to be admitted attorneys of the court of Queen's Bench during the present term; and there are nine notices of application for re-admission to practice.

A great reduction in the number of electors will take place on the registries for this year, owing to two causes—first, in old boroughs, numbers have been compelled to receive parochial relief; and secondly, in both old and new boroughs, a great reduction in the value of property has taken place, so that many houses, some of the value of £10, are now reduced below that sum.

By accounts just received, it appears that a new tariff has been promulgated by the Sardinian government of the most favourable character as regards British commerce, and possessing at the same a very liberal character as regards other nations. The reductions on the old duties are said to vary from 20 to 50 per cent., but the full particulars are not yet made known. The decree is dated the 24th of September, and will come into operation on the 1st of January.—*Times of Saturday*.

THE BABOO DWARKANATH TAGORE, with Mr George Thompson, arrived at Marseilles on the 5th, on his way back to India. He was to take passage on the 9th for Malta, in the British steamer waiting to convey the mail for India.

THE CORN TRADE.—The duty upon foreign wheat imported into this country for home consumption has now attained its highest point, 20s. upon each quarter, effectually shutting out therefore, for some time, any further importations.

PROVINCIAL.

The rumoured resignation of Mr Horsman, M.P., for Cockermonth, has now become almost a certainty. The radicals are not apparently without hopes of inducing Mr Dykes, of Dovenby, the present high sheriff, to contest the borough; but the recent registration has so improved the position of the conservatives at Cockermonth, that there can be no doubt of the return of Major-general Wyndham.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—The weekly meeting of the League was held at their rooms at Manchester, on Thursday last. The chairman, George Wilson, Esq., stated, that they had met with most encouraging intelligence from all quarters, and thus reported progress:—

In Manchester, the local committee for collecting the £50,000 fund had met, and had succeeded in putting into circulation a number of cards, which, when filled up and returned, would contain subscriptions to the amount of £1,646. The ladies had held their second meeting. They had met for the second time on Tuesday morning. The number of their committee at the present time was about 120 members. And they also had succeeded in issuing cards, which, when filled up, would contain contributions to the amount of £620 10s. A general committee of superintendence for the whole kingdom had also been formed, and actively devoted themselves to their duties. This committee had issued cards which, when returned, would contain subscriptions to the amount of £3,075 18s. Cards were already taken, therefore, to the amount of £5,342; and what was still better, from the spirit with which their friends were devoting themselves to the work, there was a probability that they would soon be returned filled up.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr Shepherd of Bury, who chiefly discussed the propriety of ministers' interference with politics; by J. S. Buckingham, Esq., on the advantage of free trade, in connexion with the vast resources of America; and by Joseph Brotherton, M.P., in a few unconnected observations on their prospects, and the present distress. Mr Cobden subsequently made a short energetic speech, and expected that the council would more likely succeed in exceeding the £50,000 than in falling short of it. He thus referred to the efforts of the League among the farmers—"The council of the League had, a short time since, advertised for prize essays, showing the injurious operation of the corn laws upon farmers and farm labourers. By the 1st of this month, the time limited, they received a large number. Three had been selected from that number, and, having had the opportunity of perusing them, he must say that he anticipated the greatest results from their publication. One of them was written by a tenant farmer in Scotland, paying £1,500 a year rent, and he said, 'I have laid out a large sum of money which I expect to be reimbursed for before the expiration of my lease, and yet I should be delighted to see the corn laws abolished before the end of the next session of parliament.' Now the League were going to print a million copies of each of these three prize essays. He expected in another fortnight every printing press in Manchester would be in full operation for the Anti-corn-law League."

NEW MAYORS.—The new mayor for Liverpool is Mr R. Gladstone, brother of the Vice-president of the Board of Trade. Birmingham—Mr Alderman J. James, whig (brother of the Rev. J. A. James). Leeds—Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq., radical. Nottingham—Thomas Wakefield, Esq., liberal. Manchester—Alderman Kershaw, Esq. Leicester—William Biggs, Esq. Hull—Mr Alderman Atkinson. Doncaster—Mr Alderman Rickard. York—Mr Alderman Buckle. Pontefract—Thomas Routledge, Esq. Newcastle—Thomas Dunn, Esq. Sunderland—Andrew White, Esq. Winchester—Mr C. W. Benny.

The Manchester corporation have refused a proposal to allow the mayor £300 per annum for his expenses.

RURAL POLICE.—At a meeting of Staffordshire magistrates, at Stafford, yesterday week, Lord Sandon moved a resolution that it is expedient to take measures for the introduction of a more efficient system of police into the county of Stafford, under the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria. After some discussion the resolution was unanimously carried, and followed by other resolutions, carrying into effect the report of a committee. According to its recommendation there will be appointed four police superintendents to the Pottery district, one at £130 a year, and three at £100 a year, with sixty constables at weekly salaries of 16s., 18s., and 20s.; six police superintendents and ninety constables at the same rate of payment, for the mining districts; one of the superintendents to be mounted, and have a salary of £150 a year; and eight superintendents, with seventy constables, for the rural districts of the country. Over all there is to be a chief constable with a salary of £350 a year. Thus we find the country gentlemen busily engaged in organising a police for their own security. What may be the cost of this new force in the rural districts of Stafford we do not see stated, but it is proposed to levy on the Potteries and mining districts, for the support of this police, no less a sum than £9,240 a year. It was recently proposed at a meeting of Nottinghamshire magistrates to increase the police force for that county one-third, and the proposal, we believe, remains over for consideration.

A WARNING FOR MAGISTRATES.—In the Bail court, on the 7th inst., the following important decision was made by Mr Justice Pattison. Mr Erle applied to his lordship for a rule, calling upon Thomas Badger, Esq., and the Rev. Henry William Cartwright, two of the magistrates of the county of Stafford, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for having, from improper and corrupt motives, refused to admit to bail the Rev. A. O'Neil, a dissenting preacher, who was brought before them, charged with having attended an illegal meeting, and who had been ordered to find bail for that offence, himself in 200l., and two sureties in 100l. each, and directed to give twenty-four hours' notice of bail, and in the meantime to stand committed. The learned counsel stated that, from the affidavits on which he founded his motion, it appeared that, after Mr O'Neil had been so committed in default of bail, Mr Collins, his attorney, waited upon the defendants, who were the presiding magistrates on that day, and gave them notice of his intention to offer, as bail for Mr O'Neil, two persons of the names of Page and Truman, both of whom were members of the town council of Birmingham—a situation which no person was qualified to fill unless possessed of property to the amount of 1,000l. There could, therefore, be no doubt of the responsibility of the parties so tendered, and their possession of property to a much larger sum than the amount of bail required; nevertheless the defendants refused to accept their bail, on the ground that one of the parties had presided at a chartist meeting, and the other had taken an active part in the agitation for the charter. After remaining in prison for some time longer, O'Neil was taken before

Mr Justice Tindal upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the bail refused by the magistrates was accepted by him, and ultimately O'Neil was set at liberty. Mr Justice Pattison thought the defendants had not acted rightly in refusing the bail; but the question was, whether the Court ought to grant a rule for a criminal information. He would read the affidavits through before he gave his judgment. On Thursday Mr Justice Pattison gave his decision. He said that, after having considered the circumstances of the case, he was not only of opinion that the magistrates were wrong in refusing to accept the bail upon the grounds which they alleged; but also that the manner in which the bail was refused, and the expressions which the justices had made use of at the time, as well as the circumstance that they alleged that they had other reasons for refusing which they did not openly state, although requested to do so, were such as to justify the Court in granting a rule, calling upon the justices to give an explanation of their conduct. The original warrant had been signed by five justices, but as the affidavits were confined to the conduct of Mr Badger and Mr Cartwright, the rule would be granted against those two gentlemen only.

A public meeting took place in Nottingham yesterday week, to petition the Home Secretary for a mitigation of the sentences of imprisonment passed on the 26 men found guilty of an alleged riot at the last quarter sessions, and to collect a subscription to support their dependent families. Resolutions to carry out both these objects were adopted.

SOUTHAMPTON, NOV. 14.—The Pacific, a sailing vessel, arrived here from Spain, on Thursday last, with 80 head of cattle. The Peninsular mail steamer brought above 70 head here yesterday. Two ship loads are expected at this port also, shortly. The Great Liverpool arrived at the quarantine station at the Motherbank, yesterday morning. The Medway sails for the West Indies to-morrow. The Solway and Tweed are expected here daily; both have received damage by going ashore. The mayor chosen for this town is Mr Mayes, of the firm of Cook and Mayes, a conservative. A vote of censure was proposed at the time of mayor choosing, on the conduct of the late mayor. A most tumultuous scene was witnessed in the council chamber, owing to the vote of censure, and to the acrimony with which the liberals and Tories assailed each other. The late mayor, in the presence of the town councillors and a large number of burgesses, burnt the *Hampshire Independent* newspaper, the liberal journal of the town, because it had condemned his conduct.—*From a Correspondent.*

The *Stamford Mercury* thus remarks on the state of feeling exhibited by the agriculturists of Lincolnshire towards the present government:—"All shades of politics amongst the agriculturists seem to be merging into one feeling in this division of the county; and that feeling is the most perfect and unqualified hatred of Sir Robert Peel and his government. Curses are in almost every mouth as sales of corn and cattle at reduced prices are effected; and those curses are augmented rather than softened by the prospect of having wheat and flour brought on the English market from the United States at a low 'fixed duty,' as proposed by Lord Stanley, who seems inclined to follow his leader in all that is calculated to take from the landed interest and the tillers of the soil."

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—The plans and specifications for the new barracks at Fulwood, near Preston, have at length passed, and received the confirmation of the honourable board of ordnance. They will be on the most magnificent and complete scale, superior to any in the kingdom, to accommodate two thousand men, with stabling for 750 horses.

PROSPECTS OF SUPPLY NEXT YEAR.—The following is an extract from a private letter from a Liverpool merchant, dated Nov. 14, 1842:—"We have had plenty of American pork hams imported, but I think all the meat stuffs that have been imported are rather of an inferior description. From America, I understand the articles sent are the clearings off of their old stocks. Next year we shall have meat stuffs of a very superior quality. I am sorry only that they should send their inferior now, as it will get their meats into bad repute, and the anti-free-trade or tory press will turn it to advantage."

STATE OF TRADE.—In the Manchester market there has been no change of any importance, business being exceedingly flat. Trade in Leeds is in a worse condition, and the same may be said of Huddersfield and Blackburn. The Leicester market was much the same as last week; but at Rochdale the demand for flannels was brisk. At Huddersfield and Halifax trade was dull, and prices stationary. Most of the accounts mention the bad prospects for the winter.

For a fortnight past a survey has been making in the neighbourhood of Wansford, and thence to Peterboro', auxiliary to the proposed formation of a railway from Norwich by way of Cambridge, and through a considerable part of Northamptonshire, to join the London and Birmingham railway near Northampton.

The take of cod-fish at Brighton has lately been unusually large fine fish selling at less than one penny a pound.

Some cases of fever having occurred amongst the pupils at Eton college, upwards of 200 of the boys left for their respective homes during the last week. It is feared that the school will be broken up this year long before the usual period.

FEVER IN LIVERPOOL.—The population of Liverpool is stated at 250,000; and of this number the working classes are said to comprise about 175,000. Of these Dr Duncan calculates that no fewer than 7,000 are annually afflicted with fever, "giving an average of 1 in 25 of the working population annually affected with fever; a higher ratio, I believe, than is afforded by any other town in England."

The investigation into the alleged forgery of Admiral Sir R. Rickett's will, the particulars of which appeared in our last, was resumed on the Friday, and continued for several days. The case excited the most extraordinary interest in Cheltenham, the court and the neighbouring streets being crowded with a curious multitude. A number of witnesses were called, of whom a vast number of questions were asked, utterly irrelevant to the question, bearing on the domestic life of the family of the deceased admiral, and the general conduct of the prosecutor and his wife. On Wednesday morning, when the magistrates had met, the case was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the following declaration of the chairman:—"It is the opinion of this court, after the most mature consideration of all the evidence produced, that

it does not warrant us to proceed any further, and that the case be dismissed."

The town council of Leeds have resolved, by a majority of 43 to 10 votes, to erect a new borough gaol. The estimated expense of the new erection will, it is said, be £38,000, the payment of which may be spread over a period of twenty or thirty years.

The sergeant who took such a prominent part in the late military riot at Bradford, noticed in our last number, has been degraded in his regiment.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—The metropolitan daily papers of yesterday contain accounts of various incendiary fires, which are becoming very frequent throughout the country. At Leighton Buzzard a barn was set on fire, and consumed by this means. At Stoney lane, Worcestershire, a large stack of straw was set on fire, in the neighbourhood of similar combustible materials, but was happily extinguished before any further damage had taken place. At Bushmead, Cambridgeshire, nine or ten stacks of barley, beans, and corn, were consumed on the premises of a farmer, and the house, and a large amount of property, with difficulty preserved. At Keysal, Northampton, two large stacks of wheat were consumed by fire. A barley stack in the middle of a yard was selected by an incendiary, on the premises of Mr Knight, of Harrold, Northampton, but the fire was discovered in time to save the rest. At Chesham, Buckinghamshire, £50 worth of property was destroyed; at a short distance, of about five miles from that place, damage to the amount of £150 was caused. An immense pile of faggots and blocks of timber were fired at Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, on Sunday evening, and had not the wind been in a direction unfavourable to the progress of the flames, a great part of the town might, it is said, have been consumed. On Tuesday evening, a large hay-rick, 15 tons, belonging to farmer James Old, of Henley, near Buckland Newton, was destroyed by an incendiary; and the same night, a furze-rick, containing about 1,600 faggots, was destroyed by fire at Piddletown. Last week papers contained also a lengthened detail of other fires that have taken place throughout the country, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. In several of the above-mentioned cases persons have been arrested on suspicion, and will undergo examination.

INCENDIARISM BY EXPLOSION.—About two o'clock on Monday morning week the inhabitants of Abbey Dale, near Sheffield, were awoken by a loud noise and violent shock, sufficiently strong to shake the houses adjoining Mr Dyson's grinding wheel, the building containing which was shortly discovered to have been literally blown up with gunpowder. The whole of the vaults were built of solid stone, and the window casements were made of iron, glazed with small panes of glass. Along the south side of the building runs a long bench, called the buffing bench, about four feet wide, and the same height from the ground; and under this bench, about seven yards from the west end of the place, were discovered the remnants of an exploded barrel of gunpowder. This position seems to have been chosen by the incendiaries on account of its close proximity to the great wheel, which is turned by a waterfall, and which wheel puts into motion all the machinery used in carrying on the business. The object of the explosion was to destroy the grinding wheel and its attendant machinery. Amongst the grinders there exists a union, and if any master employ men who are not members of this union, a decree is forthwith issued that such master "is to be served out." In this case Mr Dyson had two men in his service who, though industrious and efficient workmen, did not belong to the union. Three men were apprehended.

HORRIBLE INFANTICIDE—SIX INFANTS MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER.—We have this week the painful duty of recording a case of long continued and inhuman depravity almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. It appears that a woman named Frances Bennett, residing at Ruardean hill, in the forest of Dean, being very ill, and probably fearing to die with the undivulged guilt of murder upon her conscience, communicated to the Rev. Henry Formby, curate of Ruardean, that about twelve months since she became the mother of a child by a man named Thomas Yapp, with whom she had been cohabiting for about eight or ten years, which child, after it had lived a few days, she destroyed by poisoning it, after which she and Yapp buried it beneath the pavement of the brewhouse. The wretched woman further added that she had been the mother of five other children by the same man, all of whom she had murdered at their birth, and, with Yapp's assistance had buried their bodies at separate spots beneath the floor of the brewhouse, and near a barn adjoining her cottage. A search being made in the spots indicated by the unnatural mother, the skeletons of her six murdered offspring were all found. Yapp was taken into custody, and a policeman remained to take charge of the woman, who repeated her confession to her sister, and afterwards to the policeman Fowler. An inquest was instituted to inquire into this horrid affair, but was adjourned till a future day, in order to afford an opportunity for a further and more deliberate inquiry into the circumstances of this mysterious and extraordinary case.

IRELAND.

A convent, on a large scale, is about to be erected at Dalkey, near Dublin, with a chapel in the centre, estimated to cost twenty thousand pounds, for which the funds are supplied by a Miss O'Brien, of Ruthfarnham convent.

Three prisoners confined in Clonmel gaol were suffocated on Friday night, the 4th inst., by inhaling carbonic acid gas, which gas escaped into their cell from a tube leading from an Arnot's stove.

The Marquis of Waterford has about forty thousand acres of land in the county of Derry, on which there are about eight hundred tenants; but, until this season, there had not been anything done by them in the way of draining their land on any regular system. By advice and encouragement, however, held out to them by Mr Beresford, agent to the Marquis, upwards of sixty of the tenants have been and are thoroughly draining on Mr Smith of Deanston's system, and have already completed upwards of 16,000 perches of drains, filled with broken stones.—*Cork Reporter.*

Houses composed exclusively of iron and cast metal, the first of the kind ever introduced into Ireland, are about to be constructed in Carysfort avenue, near Blackrock. The cost of each house is estimated at 1,200l.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES.—The following account of the fearful effects of a gale in Table bay, Cape of Good Hope, is extracted from a letter received from Cape Town, dated 29th August. On the night of the 27th August, when a dreadful storm was raging, the Abercrombie Robinson, 1,415 tons, from London, with 500 rank and file of her Majesty's 91st regiment, to relieve the 75th regiment, ordered home, was driven on shore at high water in Table bay. His excellency, Sir George Napier, and a great number of people were present on the beach to render assistance. The night was pitch dark, but not a life was lost, and during the next day the whole of the soldiers and crew were landed. The vessel, it was expected, would become a wreck. The account of the other appalling shipwreck is best given in the narrator's own words:—"About 300 yards from the Abercrombie Robinson was the convict ship Waterloo, which had arrived during the week for the purpose of provisioning, on her way to Sydney, with about 240 male convicts, a guard of 30 soldiers, five women, and 43 children, with the crew, about 330 souls. She lay in a very precarious situation. She was within a few yards of the breakers, but it was thought she might hold on until the weather moderated, when she might be turned off. Under this impression the vast multitude which had assembled on the spot began to separate. About ten o'clock, however, the Waterloo gave a sudden lurch, and parted from all her anchors, and came broadside in amongst the breakers. The scene which now took place I shall remember to the day of my death. After two or three heavy rolls, her three masts went on the side with a dreadful crash. The hatches were now opened, and the convicts rushed on deck. The sea was now making a clean breach over her. Immediately on the convicts arriving on deck, about 50 jumped overboard; about 15 or 20 gained the shore; the remainder were drowned. The cries of the poor wretches on deck were now heart-rending. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen or so into the water, who, of course, were drowned. Thousands of people were on the beach, but could render not the least assistance. Oh! it was a dreadful sight. There, within a stone-throw, lay 200 or 300 of our fellow-creatures being drowned before our eyes. About eleven o'clock, within half an hour after she struck, the Waterloo parted in two. The scene that ensued baffles description. The water was now full of the struggling and the dead. A boat was employed to pick up all it could. It could not approach the wreck on account of the heavy sea. I have neither time nor heart to write further particulars. I saw one man embrace his wife and little one, then jump into the boiling surf. He soon rose again. I could repeat hundreds of similar occurrences. Suffice it to say, within one hour and a half of the Waterloo striking, not a particle of her was to be seen. She had literally gone to pieces; and, horrible to relate, out of 330 souls, 250 have met a watery grave." Nor were these the only disastrous shipwrecks that occurred. The accounts received contain the total loss of no less than fourteen valuable vessels, accompanied by the sacrifice, it is reported, of nearly three hundred lives. Amongst the other wrecks that occurred were the American packet ship Fairfield; the John Bagshaw, Indiaman; the Sabina, Captain Brees, from Manilla, for Cadiz; the Saldanha bay packet; the brig Reform and Henry Hoyle; the schooners Ghika and the Albatross; besides several others, whose names could not be correctly ascertained. The wreck of the Sabina took place on the same day at Recife, where she went on shore on the west side of the above place, and in the course of a few hours was a total wreck. Out of the crew and passengers on board, 21 persons met a watery grave. The destruction of vessels and their cargoes during the storm is computed to be at least £1,000,000.

WRECK OF AN EAST INDIAMAN.—The Water Witch steam boat, which arrived on Monday morning at Dover, from Boulogne, brings the painful news of the total loss of the East India ship Reliance, 1,500 tons burden, Captain Green; this vessel having been wrecked off Etaples, to the westward of Boulogne, the total loss of life amounting to 109. Seven only were saved, six Lascars and the carpenter. The Reliance was homeward bound, with a cargo of more than 20,000 chests of tea.

ANNUAL BURNING OF CHILDREN.—It is calculated that more children perish annually in England by the excruciating death from fire, than the average of females formerly immolated in India by the horrid Suttee rite. The cause of the majority of the accidents is poverty, poor women being compelled to leave their children whilst they go and endeavour to earn the means to provide them with food. Again, the cheapness of flimsy cottons, which easily catch fire, causes them to be used as clothing by the poor, whilst the slight degree of warmth which they impart doubles the danger by causing the shivering children to draw towards the flame. When the dresses of the poor are composed, as in South Wales, of a coarse woollen cloth manufactured in that vicinity, accidents by fire seldom occur.

SCRAPS FROM JEREMY BENTHAM.—"Murder upon a small scale—no: that is not good. Why? Because we are used to see men hanged for it. Murder on the largest scale. Oh, that is most excellent! Why? Because we are used to see men crowned for it." "In Britain, the ruling few are in a constant state of alarm. Why? Because the government is a continued system of oppression and injustice. In the United States they know not what alarm is. Why? Because, not having power to oppress, they never do oppress." "If Christianity be the law of the land, disobedience to the precepts in the sermon on the mount is an indictable offence."

"YES SIR."—The time is one o'clock at noon. The scene a place where we are to stay to dine, on this journey. The coach drives up to the door of an inn. The day is warm, and there are several idlers lingering about the tavern, and waiting for the public dinner. Among them is a stout gentleman in a brown hat, swinging himself to and fro in a rocking chair on the pavement. As the coach stops, a gentleman in a straw hat looks out of the window. Straw Hat: (To the gentleman in the rocking chair). I reckon that's Judge Jefferson, a'nt it? Brown Hat: (Still swinging; speaking very slowly; and without any emotion whatever). Yes, sir. Straw Hat: Warm weather, Judge. Brown Hat: Yes, sir. Straw Hat: There was a snap of cold, last week. Brown Hat: Yes, sir. Straw Hat: Yes, sir; (a pause—

they look at each other very seriously). Straw Hat: I calculate you'll have got through that case of the corporation, judge, by this time now? Brown Hat: Yes sir. Straw Hat: How did the verdict go, sir? Brown Hat: For the defendant, sir. Straw Hat: (Interrogatively). Yes, sir? Brown Hat: (Affirmatively). Yes, sir. Both: (Musingly, as each gazes down the street). Yes, sir. (Another pause.) They look at each other again, still more seriously than before. Brown Hat: This coach is rather behind its time to-day, I guess. Straw Hat: (Doubtingly). Yes, sir. Brown Hat: (Looking at his watch). Yes, sir; nigh upon two hours. Straw Hat: (Raising his eye-brows in very great surprise). Yes, sir. Brown Hat: (Decisively, as he puts up his watch). Yes, sir. All the other Inside Passengers (among themselves): Yes, sir. Coachman: (In a very surly tone). No it ain't. Straw Hat: (To the coachman). Well, I don't know, sir. We were a pretty tall time coming that last fifteen mile. That's a fact. The coachman making no reply, and plainly declining to enter into any controversy on a subject so far removed from his sympathies and feeling, another passenger says, Yes, sir; and the gentleman in the straw hat in acknowledgment of his courtesy, says, Yes, sir, to him in return. The Straw Hat then inquires of the Brown Hat, whether that coach in which he (the Straw Hat) then sits, is not a new one? To which the Brown Hat makes answer, Yes, sir. Straw Hat: I thought so. Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir? Brown Hat: Yes, sir. All the other inside passengers: Yes, sir. Brown Hat: (To the company in general). Yes, sir. The conversational powers of the company having been by this time pretty heavily taxed, the Straw Hat opens the door and gets out; and all the rest alight also.—*Dickens' American Notes.*

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The following was lately exhibited in a cellar window in this town:—"A new skool held hear evry nite, but Sunday nite, tuppuns a week, them as learn manners tupuns more."—*Preston Chronicle.*

COUNCILLOR LAMB, being an old man when Erskine was in the height of his popularity, being opposed in some cause to Erskine, happened to remark that "he felt himself growing more and more timid as he grew older." "No wonder," replied the witty, but relentless barrister, "every one knows the older a lamb grows the more sheepish he becomes."

A second Anti-slavery convention will be held in London in 1843 commencing on the 13th of June.

THE COMMISSION OF ASSEMBLY meets in Edinburgh on Wednesday the 16th, and the General Convocation of ministers on Thursday the 17th.

In the year 1843 there will be two eclipses of the sun, and one of the moon, the latter only of which will be visible to these parts. This eclipse will be a partial one, and occur on Wednesday, the 6th of December.

A rope, upwards of three miles long and weighing 15 tons, has been recently supplied to the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, by Messrs Haggie, of Gateshead. It is intended for the tunnel of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

THE INDIAN PRISONERS.—A correspondent of the *Post* states that the English prisoners taken by the Affghans, including the ladies, concerning whom so much anxiety has been felt, have been removed by Akhbar Khan to Bameen, seventy miles to the north-west of Cabool. The removal, it is stated, has been in consequence of the advance of the British forces upon Cabool.

The population of Paris, according to the census of 1841, amounts to 912,330; and if the troops of the garrison and strangers are added, to 1,035,000.

On the 14th ult., all business was suspended at New York, for the purpose of celebrating the introduction of the Croton water into the city, which for the last forty years has felt the want of an ample supply of pure water. The Croton river, distant forty miles, at an expense to the city of about 12,000,000 dollars, has been brought into it. This magnificent enterprise was effected in less than seven years.

The government print of Calabria relates the following almost incredible event as having occurred about three weeks ago:—"A violent whirlwind tore up a number of trees, and raised into the air to a considerable height a waggon with its two oxen, which fell at a great distance from the spot from which it had been taken, without injury being done to either vehicle or cattle."

The municipality of Hanover lately went to King Earnest with a congratulation on his blind son's marriage, begging that he would take this opportunity of giving up his prosecution of the city magistracy. King Earnest bade the worthy citizens to "go about their business," and not trouble him a fourth time on the subject.

M. Scotoutten, of Strasburg, has received a commission from the French government to visit the hydropathic establishments of Germany, and report on the real merits of the modes of treatment therein practised.

Of out-door games among the Chinese, kite-flying is the most popular. In this the Celestials excel; they show their superiority as well in the curious construction of their kites, as in the height to which they make them mount. By means of round holes supplied by vibrating cords, their kites are made to produce a loud humming noise, like that of a top. The ninth day of the moon is a holiday especially devoted to this national pastime, on which day numbers may be seen repairing to the hills for the purpose of kite-flying.

The works for raising the Telemaque from the ground where she has so long lain, off Quillebeuf, are, according to the *Journal du Havre*, going on slowly, but surely. Her hull is within three feet of the surface at low water, and is kept steady in that position. At the date of the last accounts Mr Taylor was engaged in arranging the apparatus so as to act with greater force, and is said to have declared that in four days the Telemaque would be above water.

The sum of £640 has been lately given for the pulp of a new tulip, called the "Citadel of Antwerp."

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is 5 per cent.; in England, 10 per cent.; in Holland, 14 per cent.

LITERATURE.

Joseph Jenkins: or, Leaves from the Life of a Literary Man. By the Author of "Random Recollections," "The Great Metropolis," &c. 3 vols. London: Saunders and Otley.

FOR very weak stomachs, commend us to chicken broth—for minds unblest with strong powers of digestion, give us the works of the author of "The Great Metropolis." In the first, there is a trifle of nutritious animal food—in the other, there is a due modicum of sound religion. Here, there is a smack of dried herbs and spice—there, there are snatches of antiquarian lore and curious information—and both the one and the other contain *quantum suf.* of pure dilution. We know not how to characterise these volumes. They are a *melange* of the oddest and most heterogeneous things. The tricks of reviewers, and tours to fashionable watering places, a history of "the eccentrics," and grave arguments in support of Christianity, penny weddings, highland scenery, the shifts of a man in debt, and death-bed disclosures, are thrown together in closest juxtaposition, connected by the slenderest thread of the personal history of Joseph Jenkins, Esq. Nevertheless, the work, like all the works of the same writer, is readable; and to those who insist upon having mental nutrition in a very attenuated shape, is not without its use. Our author, uniformly, exhibits a respect for evangelical religion—and possibly he may catch some of his readers with guile. His passion for book-making is thus made subservient to higher purposes than passing amusement—and, if we cannot greatly admire the means he employs, we cannot but do homage to the purpose at which he aims.

The truth is, we have very great doubts, indeed, of the propriety of seeking the advancement of human happiness, in the highest sense, by catering for the depraved appetites of the reading public. Religious novels, or novels which are seasoned with religious truth, are but poor auxiliaries to sterling Christianity. They serve rather to stimulate that sentimental pietism, which is the most pernicious type of man's moral nature, than to nourish that simple, severe, and manly attachment to principle which alone deserves the name and reaps the rewards of religion. We have by far too much already of piling, canting, spurious Christianity—the devotion, not hypocritical, but mistaken, of tricky phrases, and conventional decencies, and superficial sentiment—a feeling, not a principle—the substitution, in the religious world, of a kind of evangelical etiquette and spiritual politeness for the thorough good-heartedness which they profess to represent—a thing put on and laid aside as a garment—worn on special occasions, and then carefully wrapped up and consigned to a wardrobe—not the constant glow of a fire, but a spark which is struck out of a flint "much enforced, and strait is cold again." This, the millinery type of Christian piety—spiritual frounces and furbelows, patterns and fashionable colours—is much fostered, we fear, and flattered, and put into just that kind of pleasurable flurry which people mistake for real religion—by works of this order. We do not say that instances of good done by them may not be discovered—but we do say, that in the long run, whatever tends to enervate the mind, tends, by a necessary consequence, to unfit it for a perception and appreciation of the simple majesty of revealed truth.

The story of Joseph Jenkins, Esq., is very soon summed up. He is a Scotchman of a literary turn, who being early thrown upon his own resources, comes up to London, to display his genius and—make his fortune. He brings with him a poem called "The Universe," which he offers in vain to the most eminent publishers, and which he eventually brings out on his own account. Driven by failure into pecuniary straits, he at last obtains employment, as reporter, on the staff of a morning newspaper, and afterwards conducts the review department of the same journal. His vocation leads him into various scenes—democratic meetings, socialist debating parties, contested elections. And, here, once for all, we must charge the writer with an ostensible attempt to connect, in the minds of his readers, the profession of democratic principles, with the dominance of criminal dispositions. Such public meetings as he has given us of the labouring classes may have been witnessed—but do they fairly represent the sober habits of that large body? The whole tone of Mr Grant, in this chapter, is in unison with the lowest prejudices of the middle classes of this empire—and leads them to regard the section of society beneath them as—

"monstrum horrendum, informe,
Ingens, cui lumen ademptum."

The scenes which Joseph Jenkins visits—the engagements into which he enters—the habits of dissipation which he contracts—and his roving abroad in quest of pleasure and health, afford opportunity for bringing out much information which is both curious and useful—many reflections which may be turned to good account—occasional discussions which do credit to the writer—some descriptions of natural beauty or provincial customs, and—three volumes. Again we say they are readable, and will, no doubt, be read—and this, in sober fidelity, is all we can say of them. They are very good literary chicken-broth—and for chicken-broth stomachs will prove an agreeable repast.

Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights of Mankind. By JONATHAN DYMOND. Fourth edition: London. C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate without.

THE most marked contrast imaginable of the preceding. This is a cheap reprint for extended circulation, of a work, which for comprehensiveness of grasp, soundness of augmentation, lucid statement, and chaste nervous style, may take its place beside the highest which our language contains. We know not any volume better calculated to brace up one's moral nature, than this of Jonathan Dymond's. It is a complete system of Christian ethics—which, not

the young only, but the "strong men" of the present day, may study with advantage. It is perhaps the severest blow yet aimed at that system of temporary expediency pervaded by the spirit of semi-infidelity, which is now so fashionable in literary and political circles. By this school it will be dismissed with a sneer as "impracticable"—very good but remarkably weak—utopian morality, apt enough for the fancy, but altogether unfitted for real life. Well! let us be grateful for this, at least—that these philosophers, whose vanity absorbs all their affections, and who imagine that human nature needs nothing but their tinkering to make it virtue-tight—let us be thankful, we say, that the jackdaws who strut about with here and there a stolen plume of Christianity among their feathers, but for which, too, they would be no-wise remarkable—have not yet got the world, social or political, under their exclusive sway. A pretty mess they would make of it if they had! Happily Christianity has leavened society with morals of a somewhat higher order than any which they can pretend to—and, lamentably deficient as society still remains in this respect, we do trust there is enough of sound principle existent among us, to counteract the miserable poison of utilitarian philosophy. Greatly conducive to this end, will be found these able and deeply interesting essays. We thank the publisher for turning his enterprise into this useful channel, and we earnestly commend the book to the perusal of our friends, adding our fervent hope that it will obtain a wide circulation. It might be read with advantage by the higher classes at our schools for both sexes, both public and private.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *The Church Member's Monitor.* By C. MOASE.
2. *The True Church of Jesus Christ.* By D. R. STEPHEN.
3. *Christian Happiness.* By E. MANNERING.
4. *Baptist Mission in Jamaica.*
5. *The Unknown.*
6. *Life of Moses Grandy.*
7. *Post Magazine Almanack, 1843.*
8. *Report of the Weather for 1843.*
9. *Pictorial Spelling Book.* Steill.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WORCESTER.—The Rev. Charles Lee, of Reading, has accepted an invitation from the trustees and church of Bridport chapel, Worcester, to become their stated minister, and intends entering on his duties there on the 27th instant.

WARWICKSHIRE.—On Sunday, Oct. 30, a new chapel was opened at Minworth, in connexion with the independent denomination. The Rev. J. A. Pearce preached in the afternoon; and in the evening the Rev. P. Sibree of Birmingham. On the following day the Rev. J. A. James and the Rev. J. Raven conducted the services. It is a small, neat, gothic structure, erected on a plot of ground granted by the Birmingham canal company. The gospel was much needed there, and, previous to its being visited by the village preachers of Carr's lane, several persons residing in the neighbourhood had not entered a church or chapel for a length of time, and one aged man for more than forty years.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Rev. C. Spurden, pastor of the baptist church, Hereford, has been unanimously elected by the committee of the Colonial society, president of the baptist college, Frederickton, New Brunswick. Mr S. makes the thirteenth president or tutor the Bristol college has furnished to the denomination.

BRISTOL.—DESIGNATION OF A MISSIONARY FOR CEYLON.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., at Broadmead meeting, Bristol, Mr Owen Birt, eldest son of the Rev. C. E. Birt, M.A., was set apart to the work of a missionary, in connexion with the Baptist Missionary society in the island of Ceylon. The service was commenced by the Rev. G. H. Davis of King street; the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., of London; the usual questions were asked by the Rev. W. Huxtable, M.A., classical tutor of the baptist college; and the designation prayer was offered by the Rev. T. S. Crisp, president and theological tutor of the same institution, at which Mr Birt had pursued his studies. The young missionary was then solemnly and most touchingly addressed by his father and pastor, from the words, "The Lord Jesus Christ be with thy spirit!" The service, which had been throughout deeply affecting to a crowded auditory, was concluded by the Rev. T. Winter of Counterslip. Mr Birt is expected to sail by the Sumatra, on the 25th of this month.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 10, the wife of the Rev. R. ROBINSON, of Chatteris, of twins.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 9, at Shotley Field baptist chapel, by the Rev. W. McGowan, Mr THOMAS FORSTER POTTS, of Newcastle, to Miss PRISCILLA MARSHALL, of Shotley Field.

Oct. 10, at the baptist chapel, Hanslope, Bucks, by the Rev. J. Clark, Mr C. LONGSTAFF, Reading, confectioner, to MARY HINDS, the youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Hinds, lace dealer, of Hanslope.

Nov. 9, at the baptist chapel, Salisbury, by the Rev. Isaac New, Mr JOHN CHESTER, to Miss HARRIETT TARGETT, eldest daughter of the late Mr Targett of Salisbury.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9, ANN, wife of Mr Robert MABBS, of Islington.

Oct. 28, at Luton, aged 35, after a long and distressing illness, Mr J. K. TRANTER, superintendent of the Sunday schools connected with Union chapel.

Nov. 9, found dead in his bed, of apoplexy, the Rev. A. PROCTER, baptist minister, aged 30, who was on a visit to—Young, Esq., Addestone, Surrey. He had but recently returned from college, and was just on the eve of settling with the church at Bagshot.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 11.

INSOLVENTS.

AYTON, WILLIAM, 7, Harmer street, Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, brazier, Nov. 11.

PEARCE, JOHN, Kennington cross, late of Old Montague street, Whitechapel, coach maker, Nov. 10.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

DOW, ANTHONY WILLIAM GORGES, and RICHMOND, WILLIAM, Liverpool, vinegar manufacturers.

WEO, GEORGE, Ipswich, Suffolk, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

BUNDEY, HENRY, 7, Upper York place, Portland town, St Marylebone, builder, to surrender Nov. 22, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs Gray and Berry, 12, Grove place Lisson grove.

CHARLTON, HANNAH, 215, Regent street, milliner, Nov. 19, Dec. 23: solicitor, Mr T. Parker, St Paul's church yard.

FEHR, THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW, Dudley, Worcestershire, wine merchant, Nov. 29, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs Holme and Co., New inn, London, Messrs Bourne and Wainwright, Dudley, and Mr Bartlett, Birmingham.

KNOWLES, GEORGE TALBOT, Stockport, Cheshire, and Manchester, cotton spinner, Dec. 7, 23: solicitors, Messrs R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester.

LINDON, RICHARD, Snapes, Devonshire, corn factor, Nov. 24, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs Weymouth and Green, 17, Cateaton street, London, and Mr Hurrell, Kingsbridge.

MARSHALL, GEORGE JAMES, and HALL, WILLIAM CHARLES, Wood street, Cheapside, woolen warehousemen, Nov. 22, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs Van Sandau and Cumming, King street, Cheapside.

RAY, STUART, Duke street, St James's, bookbinder, Nov. 22, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs Wright and Co., 15, Golden square.

ROBINSON, EDWARD BRIGGS, Nottingham, printer, Dec. 9, 23: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr J. Bowley, Nottingham.

STUART, ROBERT, late of Grosvenor wharf, Wilton road, Pimlico, and 4, Trafalgar square, Charing cross, but now of Santa Fe de Bogota, in the Republic of New Granada, manufacturer of artificial granite, Nov. 29, Dec. 23: solicitor, Mr Lane, Argyll street.

WEBB, RICHARD JAMES, Piccadilly, tailor, Nov. 24, Dec. 23: solicitor, Mr Bodman, Queen street, Cheapside.

YANDLE, CHARLES, and FIELD, GEORGE, 1, Beaumont street, Marylebone, coach makers, Nov. 21, Dec. 23: solicitor, Mr Wells, 23, Percy street, Bedford square.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOYD, JOHN, Dundee, provision merchant, Nov. 17, Dec. 15.

HAY, JAMES, Perth, builder, Nov. 16, Dec. 7.

HENRY, ROBERT, Aberdeen, chemist, Nov. 17, Dec. 8.

WATERS, DAVID, Wick, fish curer, Nov. 18, Dec. 9.

Tuesday, November 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—

Baptist meeting, Ringstead, Northamptonshire. John Archbould, superintendent registrar.

Bethesda chapel, Mold, Flintshire. J. Oldfield, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HARDMAN, JOHN, Kearsley, Lancashire, shopkeeper.

RALEIGH, JOSEPH, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHWORTH, JOHN, Rochdale, Lancashire, worsted manufacturer, Nov. 25 and Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Medcalf, 20, Lincoln's inn fields, London; and Mr Henry Whitehead, Rochdale.

BRENNAN, THOMAS, Blackburn, Lancashire, linen draper, Dec. 7, 27: solicitors Mr Bentley, 1, Brick court, Temple, London, and Mr Dixon Robinson, Blackburn.

COLLINGS, WILLIAM, Devonport, baker, Nov. 27, Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs Galsworthy and Nicholls, 9, Cook's court, Lincoln's inn, London, and Mr William Chapman, Devonport.

CAPON, WILLIAM, 2, New Bond street, hatter, Nov. 24, Dec. 27: solicitor, Mr William Henry Smith, 22, Bedford row, London.

CHAPMAN, JAMES NORRIS, Upper Holloway, Middlesex, licensed victualer, Nov. 24, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Edward John Scott, St Mildred's court.

CRANBROOK, JAMES, Deal, Kent, draper, Nov. 18, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs H.W. and W.C. Sole, 68, Aldermanbury, London, and Mr Frederick Turner, 27, King street, Cheapside.

FRITH, THOMAS, Stafford, shoe manufacturer, Nov. 25, Dec. 27: solicitors, Mr William Cockerill Gladstone, 7, New inn, Strand, London, and Messrs Seckerson and Bell, Stafford.

GRANT, JOHN, Bristol, baker, Nov. 25 and Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs White and Whitmore, Bedford row, London; and Messrs William and Charles Bevon, Bristol.

HEPORTH, JOHN, New Malton, Yorkshire, woollen draper, Nov. 30 and Dec. 27, solicitors, Messrs Smithson and Mitten, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Mr Charles Smithson, Malton.

LANCASTER, THOMAS JACOB, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, City, merchant, Nov. 24, Dec. 15: solicitors, Messrs Wilde and Co., College hill.

LINDON, JOSEPH, Plymouth, merchant, Nov. 19, Dec. 20: solicitors, Mr Surr, Lombard street, London, and Mr Edwards, and Mr Elworthy, Plymouth.

SMITH, DUNCAN, Bucklersbury, City, merchant, Nov. 23, Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs Turner and Hensmen, Basing lane, Bread street.

SOUTER, GEORGE, Birmingham, japanner, Nov. 25 and Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, 9, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple, London; and Mr Thomas R. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

STREET, WILLIAM, Rickingham Superior, Suffolk, grocer, Dec. 16, 27: solicitors, Mr James Gudgeon, Stowmarket, and Messrs Walter and Pemberton, 4, Symond's inn, Chancery lane, London.

SUFFOLK, JOSEPH, Birmingham, bridle cutter, Nov. 24, Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Alexander Harrison, Birmingham.

VANDERLYN, JOSEPH, 105, Houndsditch, City, tailor, Nov. 22, Dec. 13: solicitor Mr G. J. Huson, 34, Old Jewry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, JAMES, and HARVEY, WILLIAM, Paisley, thread manufacturers, Nov. 21, Dec. 19.

BACHOP, GEORGE, Dundee, merchant, Nov. 19, Dec. 12.

BROWN, GEORGE BONAR and CHALMERS, JAMES STEWART, Leith, watchmakers, Nov. 17, Dec. 8.

KEAY, JAMES, Lochee, near Dundee, grocer, Nov. 22, Dec. 12.

KISSOCK, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, writer, Nov. 21, Dec. 12.

M'KENZIE, DAVID, Glasgow, grain merchant, Nov. 19, Dec. 12.

WATT, WILLIAM and M'DOWALL, JOHN, Glasgow, wrights, Nov. 22, Dec. 20.

BRITISH FUNDS.

A few foreign purchases have been made during the past week in the 3 per cents, the highest in amount being for £50,000. The news from India recently received, being considered good, caused a buoyant market for India stock.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols.....	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	94½
Ditto for account	94	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
3 per cents. Reduced	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
3½ per cents. Reduced	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per cent.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	173	173	172	172½	172	171½
India Stock	258	259	259½	262	260	—
Exchequer Bills.....	59 pm	59 pm	61 pm	60 pm	59 pm	60 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.....	—	51 pm	—	—	53 pm	—

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	35
Birmingham and Derby	40½	London and Croydon Trunk ..	10
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	40½	London and Greenwich	5
Blackwall	5½	Ditto New	15
Bristol and Exeter	44½	Manchester and Birmingham ..	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	20½	Manchester and Leeds	67
Eastern Counties	8½	Midland Counties	66
Edinburgh and Glasgow	—	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	—	North Midland	63
Great Western	84	Ditto New	—
Ditto New	61½	South Eastern and Dover	22½
Ditto Fifties	—	South Western	60
London and Birmingham	181	Ditto New	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	48		

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	111½	Mexican	32½
Belgian	102½	Peruvian	17½
Brazilian	64	Portuguese 5 per cents	38½
Buenos Ayres.....	21½	Ditto 3 per cents.....	23½
Columbian	21	Russian	17½
Danish	—	Spanish Active	—
Dutch 2½ per cents	52½	Ditto Passive	—
Ditto 5 per cents	100½	Ditto Deferred	10

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Nov. 14.

We had rather less show of foreign wheat samples to-day, all of which were more affected by the damp weather than of late. The market was dull, and though a few dry samples obtained last Monday's quotations, less money was accepted for the general runs; and for foreign, either free or bonded, we had very little inquiry, and prices were scarcely supported.

Fine malting and distiller's barley obtained last week's rates, but of the other descriptions a good deal was left unsold.

We have again had a large arrival of Irish oats; sales have only been made to a moderate extent, at 6d. under last Monday's currency.

Beans and peas without alteration.

	£.	s.		£.	s.		£.	s.
Wheat, Red New	47	to 53	Malt, Ordinary..	44	to 52	Beans, Pigeon ..	34	to 38
Fine	50	.. 54	Pale	53	.. 55	Harrow	30	.. 38
White	48	.. 52	Peas, Hog	30	.. 33	Oats, Feed.....	17	.. 20
Fine	54	.. 60	Maple	32	.. 35	Fine	—	.. 22
Rye	33	.. 35	Boilers	38	.. 40	Poland	20	.. 24
Barley	25	.. 26	Beans, Ticks....	28	.. 34	Potato	21	.. 24
Malting	29	to 30						

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 11.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.		DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.	
Wheat	48s. 7d.	Wheat	50s. 9d.	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Barley	28 2	Barley	28 7	Barley	9 0
Oats	17 5	Oats	18 2	Oats	8 0
Rye	29 10	Rye	31 1	Rye	10 6
Beans	31 11	Beans	32 6	Beans	10 6
Peas	34 4	Peas	33 9	Peas	9 6

SEEDS.

Nothing yet done in cloverseed. Canaryseed was scarce, and rose several shillings in value. Linseed and rapeseed maintain former rates.

Linseed, English, sowing 48s. to 56s. per qr	Coriander.....	10s. to 16s. per cwt
Baltic, ditto.....	Old.....	16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing	Canary, new.....	73 .. 74
Mediter. and Odessa..	Extra	75 .. 78
Clover, English, red....	Caraway, old	— .. —
Ditto, white.....	New	42 .. 44
Flemish, red	Mustard, brown, new	10 .. 11prbush.
Ditto, white.....	White	10 .. 10 6
New Hamburg, red....	Trefoil	18 .. 22
Ditto, white.....	Rye grass, English...	30 .. 42
Old Hamburg, red....	Scotch	18 .. 40
Ditto, white.....	Tares, winter	— .. — per qr
French, red	New	5 .. 6prbush.
Ditto, white.....	Rapeseed, English, new	31½ .. 33½ pr last
Hempseed, small	Linseed cakes, English	10½ 0s. to 10½ 10s.
Large	Foreign	7½ to 7½ 10s.
	Rapeseed cakes.....	5½ 5s. to 6½ 0s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Nov. 14.

The butter market continues heavy. The business doing is confined chiefly to fine Carlow at 86s. to 91s., Cork at 79s. to 80s., and Limerick at 74s. to 76s. Other sorts sell badly, but prices are not lower, nor do holders appear anxious to press sales. Bacon has further declined 2s. to 4s., but the market begins to assume a more settled appearance. Prices rule from 36s. to 40s. for heavy prime singed, up to 38s. to 42s. for sizeable. Tierce middles at 36s. to 40s. Lard dull at 56s. to 60s. Hams are wanted; Belfast shipments bring 54s. to 60s., Limerick to 70s. In mess pork and beef there is no alteration.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Nov. 14.

Some parties who are obliged to sell accept the present rates, which in general may be called the same as last week. The duty is expected out almost every day, but even then business is not likely to be active. Fine bright coloured hops are scarce.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 14.

The imports of foreign stock for this market have been again very limited, and, generally speaking, of very middling and inferior quality. The uncertain condition in which both oxen and cows have lately come to hand has produced much caution on the part of the buyers; and it is a well ascertained fact that the prices realised here have, in many instances, scarcely exceeded those originally paid by the importers. In to-day's market we had 22 beasts by a steamer from Spain; 2 bulls and 5 oxen from Hamburg and Bremen; and 4 oxen and 30 pigs from Rotterdam. Some of the receipts from Spain, and the pigs from Holland, were good, and produced with difficulty moderate figures; but in the other descriptions next to nothing was passing, and a clearance of them was not effected. The number of sheep was moderately good, at stationary prices. For veal scarcely any inquiry. Pork trade dull. Some of the beasts and sheep were suffering severely from the prevailing epidemic.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal	3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton.....	3 0 .. 4 4	Pork	3 10 .. 4 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	536	3,900	224	483
Monday	3,090	26,900	82	539

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 14.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcase.		Per 8lbs. by the carcase.
Inferior Beef	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling ditto	3 0 .. 3 2	Middling ditto	3 4 .. 3 6
Prime large ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto.....	3 8 .. 3 10
Prime small ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 10 .. 4 0
Large Pork	3 6 .. 4 0	Small Pork	4 2 .. 4 6

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 14.

The arrivals during the past week consist of the following: viz., from Yorkshire, 390 tons; Scotland, 110; Devons, 275; Kent and Essex, 205; Jersey and Guernsey, 640; Wisbech, 90; Ireland, 1 cargo: total, 1710 tons.

York reds 55s. to 60s. | Kent, Essex, and Suffolk whites | 40s. to 50s. |

Scotch ditto 45 .. 50 | Jersey and Guernsey ditto .. | 35 .. 45 |

Devons 50 | Wisbech | .. 45 |

COTTON, LIVERPOOL.

There was only a moderate demand, and our last quotations were realised for about 3000 bales.

WOOL, Nov. 14.

A little improvement has been observable during the past week, and a rather better feeling seems to pervade the market. Prices are firm, and no further tendency downwards can now be expected.

Down ewes and wethers	0s. 10d. to 0s. 10½d.	Half-bred hogs	1s. 0d. to 1s. 0½d.
Down teggs	0 11 .. 1 0	Flannel wool	0 8½ .. 1 0
Half-bred wethers	0 10 .. 0 11	Blanket wool	0 5 .. 0 7½

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 12.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	65s. to 75s.	New Clover Hay.....	85s. to 110s.
New ditto	Old ditto
Useful old ditto	80 .. 84	Oat Straw	36 .. 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass	85 .. 90	Wheat Straw	38 .. 42

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 14.

Lambton's, 21s.; Hetton's, 20s. 9d.; Stewart's, 21s.; Shencliff, 20s. Ships arrived this week, 112.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Nov. 15.

TEA.—The large quantity of 50,000 packages of tea being declared for auction on the 21st has caused the trade to operate with caution, and for both black and green descriptions the market has presented a heavy appearance. The prices accepted have been rather lower, and the transactions limited.

COFFEE.—907 bags Ceylon, and 597 bags East India, at auction were all taken in (with the exception of about 100 bags ord. Ceylon, which sold at 53s.), good ord. mixed Batavia at 31s. 6d., and very ord. ditto at 21s. to 25s.

SUGAR.—Good and fine yellow descriptions were in fair demand, and brought fully the rates of Friday; common and brown sorts met with a heavy sale at a further decline of 6d. per cwt; strong mid. greyish yellow Jamaica sold at 59s. per cwt. A public sale of 107 hhds 5tra Barbadoes sugar went off at full prices, and all sold.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C. is dull, and prices are barely supported. The quotation is now about 48s. 3d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt on the spot. Town is 51s. 6d. per cwt.

AN ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR, in good Town and Country Practice, has a Vacancy for an Outdoor ARTICLED PUPIL, whose morals would be valued. Address "A. M., 161, Fleet street."

No. 2, CHARLOTTE STREET, BRIGHTON.

MISS PARSONS respectfully informs her Friends and the Public that she has taken a commodious House, pleasantly situated near the Chain Pier, with a view of the Sea, for the accommodation of Visitors. Miss PARSONS desires that her house should be conducted upon religious principles, and it shall be her constant endeavour to supply, as much as possible, the comforts of home on reasonable terms, and thereby merit their kind support.

References, by permission, to the Rev. T. P. Bull, Newport Pagnell; Rev. J. Arundel, Mission House, Bloomfield street, London; Rev. C. Gilbert, Islington; W. Bateman, Esq., Bunhill row; T. Piper, Esq., Denmark hill; W. Cripps, Esq., Nottingham.

THE LATE REV. DR. CHANNING.

AT a Special Meeting of the General Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, held on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1842, at the Rooms of the Society in St Swithin's lane, Lombard street, to take into consideration some Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the late Rev. Dr CHANNING, THOMAS HORNBY, Esq., (the Treasurer,) in the Chair,

It was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. ROBERT ASPLAND, seconded by RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq., F.L.S., 1. That this Committee have received with profound grief the melancholy tidings of the death of the Rev. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D., of Boston, in the United States of America.

On the motion of the Rev. JOSEPH HUTTON, L.L.D., seconded by HENRY JOHN PRESTON, Esq.,

2. That, in common with Dr Channing's fellow-citizens and countrymen, and a large portion of the British people, we held in high admiration his great and extraordinary talents, and rejoiced in seeing them devoted, in all their strength and fullness, to the sacred cause of freedom, humanity, and Christian truth, which he supported and adorned no less by his virtues than by his splendid intellectual endowments; and that, amidst all Dr Channing's invaluable exertions to enlighten the mind, exalt the spirit, and better the condition of his age, we are impelled by our Christian feelings to point out and applaud especially his independence and courage in stemming public opinion in his own country, and pleading, with more than his wonted force of argument and fervour of language, on behalf of the long-oppressed and deeply-injured African race.

On the motion of the Rev. EDWARD TAGART, F.S.A. and F.G.S., seconded by JAMES HINE BALL, Esq.,

3. That, whilst we feel that it would be doing wrong to the catholic spirit of Dr Channing, who spoke and wrote for the world and for posterity, to claim him as the property of any existing sect, we cannot forbear recording our gratitude to the Father of Light, who, in the course of his providence, qualified and disposed this distinguished philanthropist to embrace, avow, and defend that form of the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which, as Unitarian Christians, we derive from the Holy Scriptures, and believe to be eminently conducive to enlightened piety and sound morality, and to all the best and highest interests of the human species.

THOMAS HORNBY, Chairman,
EDWARD TAGART, Secretary.

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